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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Socialist Riots Rock Austria

France Meets General Strike

Boston Police Are Charged

Czechoslovakia Lowers Kroner

Women Find Status Slipping

World Today Values Lincoln

AUSTRIA and France wrestle with general strikes at the same time. In France the strike was expected, but in Austria it is suddenly called by the Socialists in a battle with the Government. The Heimwehr, claiming evidence of a wide Communist plot, raid Socialist headquarters in Linz, capital of Upper Austria. A reply with hand grenades leads to the killing of 16. Socialists loot the police station of arms and set up a fort on the Danube. Later this is shelled by cannon. Chancellor Dollfuss declares martial law in Vienna and Linz. All military forces are called out as the general strike goes into effect. Stores close, the people suffer. The issues swing away from the Nazi fight; they are local and are confused. The Heimwehr advocates, while Socialists oppose Fascism. The suppressed but numerous Socialists are making their stand—Will a reborn Austria emerge from upheaval?

¶ France tries to get through a 24-hour general strike without encouraging a revolution. Amid reports that new Premier Doumergue will ask for dictatorial powers, 1,000,000 workers begin the announced general strike as a protest against any resort to Fascist control. Socialists and Communists, not represented in the new Cabinet, lead monster parades in Paris, Marseilles, Lyon and Lille. The Government spreads troops and police, but does not interfere with the demonstrations. Soldiers and sailors from the technical corps attempt to supply Paris with electricity, gas, water and partial telephone service. Paris tries to get London in order to say there is no prospect of settling the Franco-German arms impasse. London tries to get Paris in order to deliver an ultimatum in an almost inevitable Franco-British trade war—Sometimes it is a fine thing when the trouble-making telephone won't work.

¶ Boston hears solemn arraignment of a highly organized gang of gunmen, politicians and policemen said to have been robbing Massachusetts banks since September. James E. Baum of New York, deputy manager of the protective department of the American Bankers Association, says this gang's connections reach so high that investigation of bank hold-ups and murders is being hindered. Plans of the robbers to "tap" three more banks are known. One threat of the robbers will bring a yell out of every honest copper and set him off on a great, relentless man hunt—"We want no more interference with our business."

¶ Czechoslovakia prepares to devalue its kroner by one-sixth of its value. Premier Jan Malypetr announces the fact to the nation by radio. The Premier says Prague is forced to this action because the movements of other countries, particularly Britain and the United States, have resulted in 75 per cent of the world's trade being carried on in devaluated currency. Czechoslovakia gets in line to avoid loss—Yet there are nations which refuse a world view of things because they still believe they can live alone.

¶ Washington follows important developments in the air-mail contracts scandal. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh protests to the President the injustice of canceling all overland contracts before hearings are held. A brusque reply is given and the army goes ahead preparing to fly the mail. William P. MacCracken Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, held in contempt by the Senate, fails to get his case into a court and is by the court fined $100 for contempt—The Senate gets its man and proves to him it can handle him in its own way.

¶ Berlin hears Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels tell a mass meeting of women that the National Socialist aim is to create a new ideal woman. She is to be the counterpart of the new ideal Nazi man, but neither a superwoman nor a frump. Women are doing a great deal of thinking. They must determine accurately the meaning of recent social revolutions to them—Generally speaking, their status has lately gone not up but down.

¶ The United States commemorates Abraham Lincoln with striking devotion on his 125th birthday. The Kentucky cabin where he was born, encased in stately granite, and New Salem, Ill., built back into the village where he studied law, are two principal shrines attracting countless thoughtful visitors. The freedom Lincoln envisaged glows brightly in a world where freedom diminishes. In a world of accrued hatreds, how amazing his words, "With malice toward none"—Truly, as was said in his death chamber, Lincoln now belongs to the ages.

French Unions Strike Against Fascist Threat

Police and Troops Ready to Quell Disorders in One-Day Walk-Out

Cabinet Busy on Job

Note Sent to Britain in Regard to Tariff Policy and Disarmament

By Mallory Browne

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 12—Enforced calm enveloped France today as Socialist and Communist trade unions called a 24-hour general strike as a protest against what they term a "threat of Fascist dictatorship."

During the demonstrations a red flag waved from the Statue of the Republic in the Place de la Nation as police and Communists struggled in the Boulogne section of Paris. The Ministry of the Interior described the clash as of minor importance.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Leon Blum, led a parade of about 50,000 in the capital. A column of singing Communists bore red flags.

Communication Restricted

The strike is general but not complete. Paris, for instance, is without mails or newspapers. Telephone and telegraph services are greatly restricted, as are also buses, street cars and underground railways. Regular railways on the other hand continued as usual save for a one-minute interruption this morning. Taxis have been on strike nearly two weeks now, protesting an increase in the gasoline tax.

Water, gas and electricity were assured by special arrangements. In private industry the stoppage was general but spotty all over France. According to meager reports reaching the capital, comparative quiet prevailed everywhere despite a number of mass manifestations organized by workers. Estimates of the number on strike run up to 1,000,000.

Large forces of police and soldiers of the regular army were held ready to quell any disturbances in Paris arising out of the meeting staged at the eastern end of the city this afternoon.

Tariff Quotas Defended

The new national government was not idle today despite the partial tie-up by the strike. A note was sent to the British Government replying to its threat of tariff retaliation. Although the contents were not to be published until tonight it is authoritatively stated that the French Government made it clear it is unable to comply with the British demands since the whole French tariff policy is based on bargaining with quotas.

A note was also sent today to London to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, giving full details of the present state of international negotiations on disarmament. It is not felt here that the moment is ripe yet for reconvening the arms conference.

Gold Case Quashed By Supreme Court; Metal Turned In

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court today dismissed a case filed by Mr. Frederick B. Campbell of New York City, challenging the validity of the Federal Gold Hoarding Act.

The Government had decided to ask dismissal of the case, which it instituted in the lower courts, in view of Mr. Campbell's action in turning back to the Treasury the 27 gold bars he held. The gold was estimated by the Government to be worth $200,000.

One count in the indictment charging him with possessing gold in violation of the President's executive order was dismissed in New York Federal Court.

The court held good, however, another count which charged him with violating the gold-hoarding act by failing to report gold he possessed.

Mr. James C. Biggs, the Solicitor-General, explaining his motion to dismiss, said that all the gold involved in the case had been delivered to the government. This left nothing to be litigated.

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Things Present

The first editorial deals with an important current subject, the regulation of stock exchanges.

Every lover of beautiful English will treasure Ingersoll's reminiscences of Lincoln, on the Home Forum page.

"With the Inventors," a new daily feature, gets off to a running start with a note about a new device which should end the troubles of musicians. Inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, Progress in Education page, and more Vocations.

Austria's Protest on Reich Held Up Pending Berlin Talk While Vienna Is Armed Camp

Many Slain in Street Fights, With Martial Law Declared

VIENNA, Feb. 12 (AP)—The political powder house of Austria blew up today with a Socialist general strike and government reprisals which cost upward of 50 lives as fighting raged in Vienna, Linz, Graz and finally spread to the munitions centers of Steyr, Bruckandermur and Eggenberg.

At Graz a number of men were killed and wounded when the local Schutzbund—the outlawed Socialist military—attempted unsuccessfully to storm the gendarmerie barracks. The police held their ground.

Vienna tonight is filled with policemen and soldiers. Barbed wire entanglements obstruct the famous Ringstrasse, cutting off the inner city with a ring of steel. Machine guns and their crews were placed at every strategic street crossing.

The artillery fire at Linz was reported to have killed from 15 to 25 men. It was difficult to obtain accurate information, for the River Danube water front had taken on the aspect of a war.

The embattled Social Democrats against whom the Government directed the big guns took up posi-

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Dollfuss' Statement May Indicate Swing to Fascist Heimwehr

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 12—Direct negotiation to halt the political battle between Austria and Germany is authoritatively understood to be in progress in Berlin today.

A step surrounded by uttermost secrecy has been undertaken with the sending of an "unofficial" Austrian representative to confer with Vice-Chancellor Franz Von Papen in an effort to reach a settlement on the strained relations between the two Germanic countries in which Austria has threatened to appeal to the League of Nations to halt the German propaganda for "National Socializing" of Austria.

This development is understood to be back of the delay in Vienna's appeal for League action to preserve Austrian territorial integrity.

Austria has circulated to various interested governments its dossier, said to be more than 100 pages of evidence that the German Government is fostering propaganda against the Dollfuss Government—propaganda intended to pave the way for the National-Socialization of Austria.

The Ballplatz has received from the British Government its expres-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

New Foundation Formed to Boost Arts in America

Group Organizers to Promote Both Painting and Sculpture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—For the purpose of promoting American painting and sculpture on a national scale, the Fine Arts Foundation has been formed, it was announced today by Mr. F. Ballard Williams.

Mr. Williams is a member of the National Academy and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Artists' Professional League, with its membership of 7000, one of the organizations sponsoring the foundation. Formal public presentation of the foundation's program is to be made at an invitation dinner to be held March 15 at the Hotel Roosevelt, where temporary quarters have been established.

Additional sponsors of the foundation are the Artists' Committee of 100, consisting of leading American painters and sculptors, and the National Commission to Advance American Art. A fund of $100,000 to conduct the work for three years is now being raised by subscription.

Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, former Representative in Congress, is the active chairman of the new foundation, which has been two years in preparation of formation. The foundation, which has been two years in preparation of formation. The foundation has four main objectives, it is stated: education, promotion, research and benevolence.

Effort is to be made to coördinate the activities of the numerous art organizations throughout the United Sates "to fill the need created through the lack of a national governmental department of fine arts, such as exists in France and some other countries.

The foundation's aims will include a campaign to induce taxpayers and educators to include proper and full art courses in the schools as a means of enriching the lives of the 26,000,000 children of the nation; to combat "any influence of European art that is unfair in competitive methods to American art;" to protest against the employment by federal, state and municipal authorities of "inferior foreign art workers to the disadvantage of competent American artists; to "enlighten America to the fact that the best expression of American life and ideals is produced by Americans."

Eclipse on Pacific Skips Main Islands

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 12 (AP)—The sun will stage one of its rarest and most awe-inspiring spectacles on Feb. 14 (Feb. 13 to you in America), a total eclipse, but it will be playing to an almost empty gallery.

It will start in the seas 200 miles east of the Malay Peninsula, where it coincides with the sunrise; and although it will be visible from many of the islands of the Celebes and part of Borneo, the morning mists will handicap any attempt there at scientific observation.

Sweeping across the Pacific, it will miss the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii, plunging into the sea at about 200 miles off the Alaskan coast.

The gallery, however, will not be quite empty, for an expedition of American and Japanese natural scientists sailed from this port Jan. 15 for Losap Island, a small coral atoll 1875 nautical miles to the southeast, which provides the only suitable spot for successful scientific observation and picturing of the phenomenon.

Pension Systems Of Various Cities Declared in Need

Detroit Survey Discloses Many of Them Lack Necessary Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Investigation of pension systems reveals that some American cities which have promised to reward old employees and which have not laid aside the necessary funds may have to abandon the annuity business entirely or reconstruct it on broader and more equitable lines. The total of pensions promised is enormous, according to Dr. Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

Detroit alone, he said, has an actual deficit of $50,000,000 in its pension funds, and unless something is done those who have served the city faithfully for many years will never realize on their expectancies.

Mr. W. B. Campbell, an authority on taxation and chairman of the Detroit Board of Commerce legislative committee, which made a thorough study of pensions, says that there are three parties to a municipal pension contract—the taxpayer, the city and the employee. Adequate and fair pensions for public servants are a benefit to all three, he declared.

Pensioning of employees, according to Dr. Upson, does not rest upon sentimental grounds, but on economic expediency. Unless it is done, old and disabled employees are carried on the pay rolls at full pay, and the morale of the young and able employee is broken down by retarded promotion and by constant examples of inefficiency.

Mr. Campbell foresees the time not far distant when cities must abandon hodgepodge pensions, salvage the best ideas that each contains and establish a single or unified system that may be even wider than municipal in its scope.

Critics Hope For Change In Air Contracts

White House Evidently Irked by Lindbergh Telegram

MacCracken Arrested

Convicted by District Supreme Court of Contempt in Getting Writ

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The possibility that the drastic presidential order canceling every domestic air mail contract and inferentially removing all existing contractors from bidding again for five years, might be postponed or modified loomed among major developments of the rapidly shifting situation here today.

Other developments were as follows:

The White House issued a formal reply to the message of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in New York, in which he protested the President's action, and asked that the aviation companies be given a chance to be heard. After criticizing the manner in which the Lindbergh statement had been issued, the White House said it had been referred to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of Commerce, and also revealed that the President had not asked the War Department to take over the air mail service until the Postmaster-General had urged that every existing contract be annulled.

Mr. William P. MacCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was held in contempt of the District of Columbia Supreme Court here today on the ground that he had asked for a habeas corpus writ to free him from arrest of Mr. Chesley Jurney, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, when he had actually not been under arrest.

After paying a $100 fine he was finally arrested by Mr. Jurney on the original Senate warrant.

Finally a wholesale investigation of millions of dollars of federal subsidies to all forms of transportation, air, land and sea, loomed today as possibly the most important final outcome likely to spring from the air mail crisis precipitated by the President's drastic order.

Change Predicted

The White House itself this morning gave no positive evidence which might be taken to prove that the President's drastic original order of last week might be postponed or modified. However, strong criticism has been evoked by the order from various sources, and editorial comment received this morning generally indicates a feeling that the air mail companies ought to have a right to be heard before being subjected to such peremptory treatment.

The statement issued to the Colonel Lindbergh letter also contains internal evidence leading some to believe that when Feb. 19 comes, a week from today, the order to the army to take over the air mail service will have been postponed.

The statement was issued at the White House this morning by Mr Early, one of the President's secretaries. Obviously irritated at the Lindbergh criticism, Mr. Early nevertheless seems to shift the burden of responsibility for the drastic presidential order to Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, who is

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Hit or Miss, Down Comes the Fist!

* * *

Baton Resolves Itself Into a Gauntlet; Air Mail and Stock Exchange Cry 'Uncle'

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

The iron fist came down with a bang in the Capital last week.

Not since the Economy Bill was forced upon an apprehensive but impotent Congress last March has President Roosevelt crashed into action as he did on Friday. Within about 30 minutes of each other, at 3.30 and 4.10 p. m. two of the sharpest earthquake tremors in American history shook two powerful vested interests. Most of the President's victories have been gained by the sweet wiles of diplomacy, through the familiar Roosevelt "charm." There is nothing sweet about the mood in which airmail operators and stock market operatives today find themselves.

It is ridiculously easy to "investigate." The village sewing circle emulates the rôle of Ferdinand Pecora once a week. But it is vastly harder to act on the implications of these investigations. Within that half-hour last Friday, President Roosevelt displayed the rarer—and more dangerous—virtues. He needed to be very sure of himself, and he took a not inconsiderable chance.

After some eight months of probing in stock market and banking affairs before a Senate Committee, under the remote control of Mr. Roosevelt, there have been produced a Message and a Bill designed to remedy the worst of the abuses. This was a case of relatively slow germination, in a field of public opinion prepared and cultivated by a steady stream of front-page publicity that thoroughly discredited many standard practices of the stock exchanges and the big banks. However keen the wail that the Street sends up at the Fletcher Bill, national opinion—and Congress—has certainly been girded for drastic reform. This was the slow and cautious method of acting.

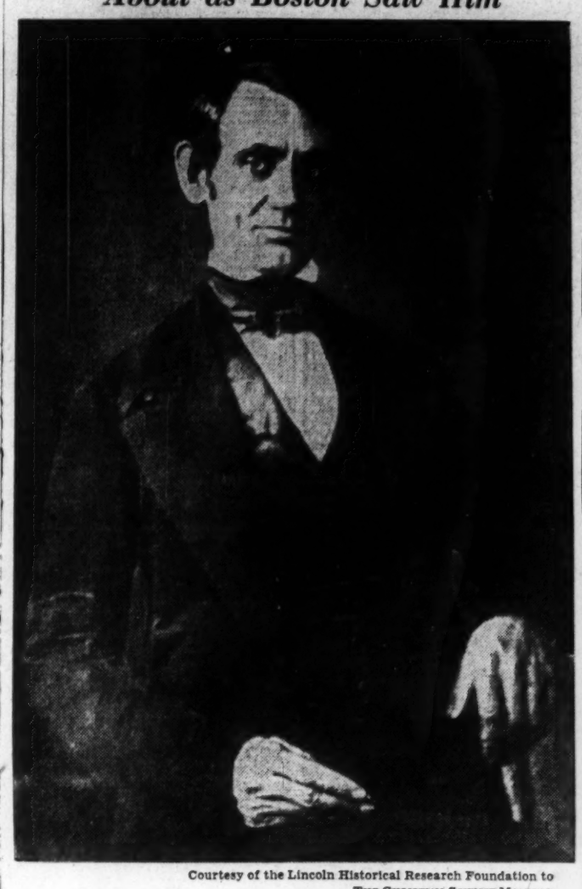
Lightning Descended

But it was after eight days of public investigation into the airmail scandals, that the Jovian lightnings descended and ripped apart every domestic airmail contract in the country. Once more, this action put on the stage of that little round office in the White House one of our thumbnail dramas in current American history.

It was a very bright and very cold wintry afternoon, the stock exchange message and bills had just gone to Capitol Hill, and Mr. William D. MacCracken, "heavy man" in the airmail piece, was being sought in comic operetta style in and out of Washington's more expensive office buildings. Bursting with news already, we all trooped into Mr. Roose-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

About as Boston Saw Him



Courtesy of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lincoln in 1846 From a Daguerreotype by N. H. Shephard

Boston Recalls Visit of Lincoln In 1848 Campaign

Came Unheralded, Spoke for Whigs, and Left Without Flurry

Eighty-six years have elapsed since Boston first was host to Abraham Lincoln, whose 125th anniversary the nation is observing today. How did the lanky lawyer from Illinois impress Boston in 1848?

Turn back the crinkling folds of the daily press; past pages that chronicle the nation's faltering, upward march. There in the columns of the stanch Whig press, columns that ring with the high-pitched partisan tempo of Boston's anti-slavery days, is the record of his first Boston visit.

An impartial scrutiny of those musty pages reveals that Lincoln came unheralded, heard Boston and surrounding communities praise him for a day, then departed as quietly as he came.

Lincoln was 39 years old then. Physically, he was a rangy giant with hands enlarged and hardened by intimate acquaintance with a hickory ax helve. Intellectually, he was still untested by weighty issues that saw him grow in prestige as he grew in years to the stature manifested in the debates with Douglas, the speech at the Cooper Union, the address at Gettysburg and the ceremonies of the second inaugural.

Whig rallies in Boston, Chelsea, Dorchester, Dedham, Cambridge and Lowell made Lincoln's week's stay a crowded one. His first speech was in Dedham. The Whigs sent George Munroe, one of their club members, to escort Lincoln out from the Tremont House.

"He was as sober a man in point of expression as ever I saw," Munroe observed afterward. "In the cars (train) he scarcely said a word to one of us. He seemed uneasy. We took him to one of the most elegant houses in the town of Dedham, and here he seemed even less at home.

"But at last he arose to speak, and almost instantly there was a change. His indifferent manner vanished as soon as he opened his mouth. He went right to work.

"All the time he was gaining upon his audience. He soon had it as by a spell. I never saw men more delighted. His style was the most familiar and offhand possible. His eye had lighted up and changed the whole expression of his countenance. He began to bubble out with humor.

"But the chief charm of his address lay in the homely way he made his points. There was no attempt at eloquence or finish of style. But, for plain pungency of humor, it would have been difficult to surpass his speech. It ended in half an hour. The bell that called to the steam cars sounded.

"Mr. Lincoln stopped instantly. 'I am engaged to speak at Cambridge tonight and I must leave.' The whole audience seemed to rise in protest. 'Go on! finish it!' was heard on every hand. One gentleman pledged to take his horse and carry him across country. But Mr. Lincoln was inexorable."

Boston put on the biggest show during Lincoln's visit, a political double-header with the polished Gov. William H. Seward of New York and Illinois' rail splitter as headliners.

Best of all was the brief but telling appraisal of his speech before the Whigs of Chelsea in Gerrish Hall, printed in the Boston Atlas:

"The Whigs of Chelsea last night held one of those meetings that do good to the inner man. The Hon. Abraham Lincoln made a speech, which for aptness of illustration, solidity of argument, and genuine eloquence is hard to beat."

Aptness of illustration! That was Lincoln at his best—Lincoln the story-teller!

States Are Urged To Provide Means To Enforce Codes

Johnson Proposes Plan to Governors, Promising National Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and the NRA are increasingly conscious of the fact that they must bring about general enforcement of their codes of fair competition or the entire experiment will break down.

Their concern over this vital question of enforcement is revealed more sharply today than at any time since the NRA got well under way. For months, recovery administration officials have been predicting that their enforcement problems would end with transfer of local enforcement from volunteer NRA boards to the permanent emergency council set-up.

But with this permanent, full-time salaried organization already getting under way General Johnson yesterday took the additional precaution of suggesting to Governors of all states that they pass state laws providing for coöperation with the NRA and assuring legal enforcement of codes even over concerns not dealing in interstate commerce.

With the suggestion, he also sent to each Governor a draft of a model state recovery act, to be known as the state's industrial recovery act in contradistinction to the national, which would authorize the Governor of each state to put state and local officials at the disposal of the President, "in effectuating the policies of the National Recovery Act."

The widest loophole for individual escape from NRA codes is sharply indicated by this new move. Court decisions have been rapidly spreading a canopy of immunity over every enterpriser whose business is located within state borders.

It is not general. Some decisions have gone the other way. But there have been sufficient restricting the NRA to interstate commerce to make it apparent that it must find some method of legally entering into states and securing local enforcement. Unless it does so, the NRA would soon become applicable only to interstate commerce and therefore discriminatory against a single field of business.

Monaco Denies Report Of Cession to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Consul-General, Mr. Paul Fuller Jr., here, announced today that he has been instructed by Prince Louis of Monaco to deny categorically certain press statements to the effect that the Prince is prepared to negotiate a complete cession of his principality to France. Mr. Fuller says:

"The maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of the principality has always been the first national policy, and this status is specifically guaranteed by treaty between Monaco and France. No pressure is being brought to bear on the principality by France to change this status and, as stated above, no such move would or could be countenanced by the Prince or the Government of the Principality."

Munich Derides League

MUNICH, Ger., Feb. 12 (AP)—The League of Nations and disarmament were treated heavily to popular derision as a feature of a two-mile-long carnival procession here today. A jackass and a camel symbolized those nations represented as still believing in the League.

Crime Alliance Said to Beset Massachusetts

Bank Robberies Traced by Baum to Help of Politicians and Police

Gang Well Organized

Bankers Association Official Finds Conditions Worse Than Chicago in Past

A giant alliance of organized crime with forces moved by police, political and underworld connections is responsible for the crime wave which has beset Massachusetts and left a trail of murder and looted banks in its devastating wake.

This is the picture of crime conditions in Massachusetts presented by Mr. James E. Baum, manager of the protective department of American Bankers Association in New York. Mr. Baum has just visited Boston to assist in organizing private bank detectives in the search for the Needham bank robbers and slayers.

From the standpoint of organization, the gang is said to surpass anything Chicago ever experienced in its most lawless days. The disclosures by Mr. Baum indicate that the gang is the outgrowth of bootlegging—a devastating hangover from the evils of rumrunning and law violation before the repeal of prohibition.

Wide Radius Covered

Mr. Baum declared there are about 15 leading members in the gang and that its numbers include seemingly respectable men prominent in politics, and police officials as well.

The range of the gang's activities is said to cover a radius between Boston and Stafford Springs, Conn. Several daring bank robberies staged within this territory during the last six months are attributed to it. Among them are the Turners Falls and Brookline bank holdups.

The identities of several of the gang are believed known to the Bank Protective organization's detectives. Among them is an expert machine gunner, the so-called "killer" of the gang. During prohibition he was known here as a bodyguard for a rumrunner.

One of the leaders of the gang is said to be a former manager of prize fighters who made a fortune during the fighting days of a prominent pugilist and who later switched to rumrunning as his chief source of income.

"Would Amaze Public"

"If I opened our files on bank robberies in Massachusetts since the Brookline Trust Company was looted of $35,000 on Oct. 2, it would reveal a story of politicians, gunmen and a few crooked police officials that would amaze the public," Mr. Baum declared.

Meanwhile persistent rumors that a so-called "Secret Six" has been organized among leading Dedham citizens to investigate the holdup have brought denials from police and other representative persons as to the existence of any such group.

First newspaper accounts of a secret citizens' group indicated it was formed as a result of friction among the various police forces working in the case and failure of these groups to investigate all logical clues.

Mr. Baum's disclosure of crime conditions in eastern Massachusetts have served to increase the vigil maintained in banks throughout the State. In most cases banks today increased their guards. The fact that Mr. Baum possessed definite knowledge as to the "schedule" of future bank holdups mapped out by the gang made the strengthening of guards doubly significant.

Legislature Plans Coördinated Police Along Modified Lines

Coördination of the police departments of the metropolitan area—one of the most important recommendations made by the special crime commission—was rejected today by the legislative committee on municipal affairs.

The committee voted to appoint a subcommittee of three members to sit with three police chiefs, for the purpose of drafting a bill for the coördination of the police departments of the metropolitan area with respect to radio, teletype communication, training schools, equipment and identification work. This action of the committee is obviously designed to open the way for a substitute measure to that recommended by the commission. The committee was plainly not ready to take such a drastic step as was indicated by the proposal.

It was also voted to report favorably the bill calling for the employment of 40 more metropolitan district police. The district police are now short 33 men.

Butcher Stays in Icebox Where It's Much Warmer

RIDGETOWN, Ont., Feb. 12 (AP)—It was cold in the butcher shop of William Bedard—outside the thermometer was at 20 degrees below zero.

He stepped inside his refrigerator to get some meat and found the temperature was 32 above zero. So Bedard summoned two friends, and they spent the rest of the day in chairs inside the vault.

Hit or Miss, Down Comes the Fist!

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Baton Resolves Itself Into a Gauntlet; Air Mail and Stock Exchange Cry 'Uncle'

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(Continued from Page 1)

velt's office without expecting anything sensational. We overlooked our host.

Tilting slowly and ominously back in his chair, looking at the center of the ceiling and relishing his moment of suspense, President Roosevelt released his earthquake. He didn't wait for any questions from us, just said he supposed we would be asking about the air mail situation, and that the answer was that they were all canceled. Back in the corner, an unusual visitor, "Jim" Farley, squirmed anxiously. His job of writing new contracts is not going to be easy.

But before we proceed to consider the future implications, there is a significant historical observation to put in the national record: the Franklin Roosevelt who does things like this is not the man they thought they were electing President. Even his best friends did not expect Mr. Roosevelt to be a man of smashing and breathtaking action. He was a strategist, a very charming and successful negotiator, with balance, tact and the ability to hearten the nation. But, it was generally said, he never made up his mind and was a prey to successive advisers. The man who thumped his desk and tore up every air mail contract last Friday is the distinctly new Roosevelt who has evolved through the stress of office. Instant decision and bearing were the qualities uppermost. Lives of Mr. Roosevelt before 1933 are now completely obsolete.

Grabbed by Horns

The bull, therefore, has been grabbed by the horns. It is now Mr. Roosevelt's problem to throw him, and get into a safe part of the arena.

And just there, in the look toward the future, lies by far the most important angle of the week's graft hunt. The mere unearthing of scandal and corruption is unfortunately nothing new. Every time there is a change of administration something of the sort occurs. It is all very spectacular. A great deal of dirt is scraped out of corners, but very rarely does real housecleaning take place. The Republicans were having an inquisitorial field-day with Democratic conduct of the war at the very time that the Teapot Dome outrages were transpiring.

Our current investigations, however, come uniquely, not as postmortem, but as prelude. The revelations of munitions-maker graft ring the curtain up on an apparently monumental armaments-making program. The air-mail exposures are at a time when aviation is again burgeoning, when all transportation is to be reorganized. The clean-up in CWA and PWA circles, in so far as it can be accomplished, coincides with the continued necessity of vast spending. The stock market and speculative restrictions come, it is forecast, just before the vast pent-up resources of bank credit and reserve burst their bonds.

For these reasons, the current corruption hunts are not only timely but imperative. Without a check on relief and recovery spending, under our astronomical budget, recovery itself might be doomed, along with the future of the Democratic Party for many a weary year.

Clean-up, therefore, is the best kind of political strategy as the Administration higher command see it. Moreover, strangely enough, there really seems to be a broad streak of honesty running through the New Dealers. They are a queer lot of politicians. Running PWA and Oil and the Interior is Harold Ickes—they call him "Honest Harold," and it's queer but he really seems to be! And there is Harry Hopkins, parceling out relief, who exposed the abuses of his own outfit! Stranger and stranger! And these professors are notoriously impractical about money matters! Few of them ever will pay the supertax.

Fringe of Chiseling

There has, of course, been a wide chiseling fringe. They were the political lawyers, and President Roosevelt did his best to restrain their racket by exposing it.

Here is a true story, though in politics it's stranger than fiction. They needed a relief director in a Midwest state. "Jim" Farley and Frank Walker consulted the State's senior Senator. Without an instant's hesitation he nominated a worthy Democratic politician. Somebody complained to the White House that this politician would not do justice to the necessities of the relief crusade. Louis Howe intervened, told the Senator he was going to nominate somebody else, saw the Senator depart, outraged. Then he proposed to name a business man with Republican affiliations. The Senator returned to the White House, chastened at the prospective rebuke in the eyes of his constituents. And they agreed on a third man, who happened to be an experienced philanthropist and social worker! Through this devious channel, the New Deal got to a very satisfactory result.

This is not the universal picture. Flagrant and damaging politics mars the efforts in altogether too many communities, even Administration leaders will freely tell you. But they think they are plugging along as best they can.

The problem will arise acutely as the new air mail contracts are written. For, on an equitable and constructive scale, the Government is still going to subsidize commercial aviation. But local log-rolling air mail contracts where no service is justified must be avoided, and the Government's end of the contracts must be kept to business.

The disruption to the air mail need not be as radical as it sounds. Capable competing lines exist over many routes; organization of holding companies can avoid the five-year rule debarring canceled contracts, and the army will do itself a deal of good, flying the mail where it must for a season. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the interlocked corporate structure of the air networks can be disentangled in the public interest. And finally Mr. William D. MacCracken — the attorney whom now you see and now you don't — Mr. Chesley Jurney, his captor who refused to capture, and the Senate itself are furnishing us with the most entertaining comic opera now that "Let 'Em Eat Cake" is off the stage.

THE MONITOR BUREAU.

Erwin D. Canham

Another Big-Game-Hunting Roosevelt

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Music

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave the seventh concert of the present season. The program comprised a Suite for string orchestra by Corelli; Eight Russian Folk Songs orchestrated by Anatol Liadov; Nocturne by Henry F. Gilbert and a group of Wagnerian excerpts from "Lohengrin," "Das Rheingold" and "Tannhäuser."

It becomes increasingly apparent not only that Mr. Sevitzky knows precisely what he wants to do with his orchestra, but that he is also getting them to do it. It is not often given one to hear the Corelli Suite played with more finesse than was displayed yesterday, and so great was the enthusiasm of the audience that the "Badinerie" was repeated at the close of the program.

The Eight Russian Folk Songs by Liadov proved entertaining examples of the skill of the composer in enlarging small musical forms to orchestral dimensions. Mr. Sevitzky caught the spirit of each and through a flexible medium transmitted their essence to his audience.

Mr. Gilbert's "Nocturne" was given a first performance in Boston. According to a program note it was composed in 1926 at the request of Mr. Pierre Monteux for his season as guest conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. The piece is written in the composer's usual melodic style and harmonic idiom, and came to a satisfying performance.

Although Mr. Sevitzky had served his listeners some excellent musical fare, it remained for the Wagnerian excerpts to call forth tremendous enthusiasm, including not a few "bravos" from an audience far too small. One wonders how long it will be before Bostonians discover that People's is doing work of a very high order. G. M. S.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and—

Mr. Tommaso Nazzaro's New Boston Opera Company's season came to a spectacular and somewhat ignominious end Saturday night with what was to have been that time-hallowed double bill—"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci." As it turned out, the large audience present was deprived of the latter half of the entertainment. But it was recompensed with glimpses of the seamy side of what is still quaintly termed in some quarters "Grand Opera." As climax to a week of delayed beginnings and interminable intermissions, "Cavalleria" began almost an hour late. The audience's politeness had worn thin and ironic applause had begun to give way to whistles and shouting from the balconies, yet the prelude opened with such unusual purity and richness of orchestral tone, and the Turiddu of the evening (Mr. Sidney Raynor) sang his back-stage Siciliana with such rare warmth and ease, that a placated audience settled down to what promised to be a performance of exceptional excellence. But after Santuzza had entered the scene and had begun to sing, it was evident that some further contretemps had occurred, for this was not the expected Mme. Raisa. Nevertheless the performance had continued for some time before Mr. Luigi Raybaut, the stage director, interrupted the performance to announce that Mme. Raisa was present but had refused to go on since the management had been unable to fulfill the terms of its contract with her regarding payment. He departed without having announced the name of the singer who had stepped into the breach, and the show continued.

It became known later that the substitute Santuzza was Miss Anna Porder, a Brighton singer. Under the embarrassing circumstances she sang very creditably. Her voice is of excellent quality and range, and despite some awkwardness and uncertainty that may have been due to inexperience and a pardonable nervousness she evidently knew the rôle and acted it intelligently. She was applauded with appropriate cordiality. Mr. Sidney Raynor turned in a convincingly full-blooded and dramatically varied performance as Turiddu; his singing continued to evoke admiration for its freedom and effectiveness. Miss Bernice Schalker's Lola, Miss Maria Ricca's Lucia and Mr. Eugenio Prosperoni's Alfio, all deserved praise. The chorus, too, was in excellent voice.

As for "Pagliacci"—after a long intermission the orchestra returned to its pit, but the curtain did not rise. Instead, a representative of the chorus appeared and delivered an impassioned oration against producers who paid by check. Heckled from the wings, he retired and his place was taken by an apologist for Mr. Nazzaro, who defended the impresario as a much-maligned benefactor of the opera-loving public, let down by his promised supporters and now abandoned by a mercenary chorus, although every other person connected with this production was willing to go on with it. Under the circumstances, "Pagliacci" could not be given. The show was over. S. S.

"Lohengrin"

The bill for Saturday afternoon was "Lohengrin," and then, too, the performance was threatened with complete collapse. The opera went on, however, after a long delay. This commentator withholds criticism since all concerned were obviously at a disadvantage; although it seems but fair to give credit to the conductor, Mr. Ernst Knoch, and the cast, Mmes. Peterson and Alsen and Messrs. Onofrei, Kravitt, Patton and Tallman, for their attempt to keep faith with the audience.

Stove of Village Store 'Comes Back' As Rendezvous for Chilly Old-Timers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Conn., Feb. 12 — "Let's spend next winter in Alaska, and keep warm!" proposed a rosy-cheeked, white-whiskered villager seated in front of an old-time, wood-burning stove in a far corner of the village store. "I read in the paper where it got 10 below up there the other day, and all their water pipes froze." He laughed. "And they thought they were havin' a terrible time."

"Yessir, 10 below is nuthin'!" said his companion, who was whittling on a splinter. When it gits 46 below over in Norfolk, and 35 up in Sheffield, Mass., to say nuthin' of 25 right here, we got claim to a record. Why, when the train come in last night the gates across the road got frozen down and for a few minutes it looked like we'd have to chop 'em off to let the traffic through."

This subzero cold wave has driven all the old-timers into ancient meeting places—the country stores—to yarn about old times around wood-filled red hot stoves. It was pointed out by the whittler that there is a distinct difference between a cold spell and a cold snap. "A cold spell is sech as we're havin' now, extendin' over some period of time . . ."

"But," interrupted the white whiskered villager, " . . . when the house you're livin' in creaks and cracks and snaps in the cold . . . that's a cold snap."

Storekeepers have had an increase in business with the increase in cold weather. Everything from clearing out old beaver hats and ear muffs held in stock for 20 years to an increased sale of reading matter was reported.

Gradually other villagers pushed in through the frosted-windowed door to sit around the stove and tell of "last night's experiences."

The radio on the counter squawked and whistled. Then, "Weather reports: Clear and colder is predicted for tomorrow.

"Fourteen below in New York City, 10 below in Philadelphia, and 6 below in Washington, D. C., mark the coldest wave on the seaboard this year. Even the usually mild Pacific northwest has come under the rule of King Winter. Portland, Ore., the Rose City, reports a temperature of 38 above."

The white-whiskered villager turned to the glowing red hot stove with a shiver. "Yes," he muttered, "Let's spend next winter in Alaska, and keep warm!"

Boston Art Notes

Elizabeth O'Neil Verner

The subject of Springtime in Charleston, depicted in etchings, is very welcome at this season. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neil Verner is the artist and her prints are on view at Doll and Richards, Newbury Street.

Mrs. Verner was brought up in the southern city and its narrow lanes, overhung roadways, blooming bushes and trees are well known to her. She draws with feeling and poetry; she tells far more than the lines portray; she conjures up an atmosphere, grows reminiscent about the past and exhibits a tender regard for impoverished, aimless natives.

Trees contribute absorbing material to Mrs. Verner. The oak and cypress are to be seen with their respective characteristics. She shows the rising waters which flood the roots in "Gum Swamp" and "Cypress Swamp." The church spires accent the sky line, street lamps date the neighmorhood.

Most engaging are the narrow streets, as "Philadelphia Street" and "Magazine Street." Few cities in America show such mellow and picturesque aging. Everywhere there are trees, drooping boughs, vines, old stone walls, fine windows. Charleston is a place of beauty.

Mrs. Verner has adapted etching sympathetically to her ideas. She controls the line very well, extracting full value from every stroke. She achieves textures of stone, metal, foliage skillfully. She contrives an atmospheric character which is rare among etchers. And with these traits the plate always reveals its metallic facture. D. A.

Windmill Turns Incendiary

WARSAW, Feb. 12 (AP)—A strong wind spun a windmill too fast in the village of Kostary in the Province of Polesie, Feb. 10. The windmill burst into flames. The flames were carried by the gale into the village, and 54 buildings were destroyed.

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Boston Cachets Honor Birthdays of Lincoln And First President

An official municipal commemoration meeting in connection with the annual observance of the anniversaries of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, and of George Washington, Feb. 22, will be held midway between these two historic dates on Sunday, Feb. 18, 2:45 p. m., at Faneuil Hall.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will be the main speaker in a program of appropriate exercises. This will be Mr. Mansfield's first appearance at such a public meeting since inauguration as chief executive of the City of Boston.

Boston will provide cachets and covers for collectors or those interested in receiving these printed cachets of original design. Washington and Lincoln stamps will be used and envelopes will be provided for the official covers. These will be the first historical 1934 cachets from Boston and more are anticipated for later anniversaries. As a matter of convenience, the handling of requests will be by the Boston Cachet-Cover Committee, No. 9 Park Street, Boston. Requests should be sent there marked for "Washington" or "Lincoln."

The charge, covering postage, envelope and mailing, will be 8 cents each, which must accompany each request; coin or money order, not stamps. If the historical pamphlets are wanted, add 2 cents for each one desired.

Hope for Change In Air-Mail Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

announced to have originally asked that the contracts be "annulled."

It is pointed out here, however, that Mr. Farley did not make his recommendation until he had two long talks with President Roosevelt, lasting several hours.

Undisturbed by developments, the War Department rushed plans today to take over the air mail transport a week from today. The biggest routes will be kept intact, it was stated, but some of the less used routes would suffer at first, it was said.

Adds Humor

As an entr' acte in the quick-moving aviation drama, the fantastic comedy between Mr. MacCracken and Mr. Jurney produced lively new scenes today, following week-end developments in which Mr. Jurney changed from the pursuer to the pursued, as Mr. MacCracken tried to bring about his own arrest after getting the habeas corpus writ from the local court.

In that court today, a tense scene immediately developed. Mr. Frank J. Hogan, Mr. MacCracken's attorney, made an attempt to give oral answer to the District Attorney Garnett, but was summarily told by the Justice to put his reply in writing.

Mr. MacCracken admitted in response to questions from the court that Mr. Jurney had not laid hands on him and that he was free to leave Mr. Jurney's apartment at all times after appearing there over the week-end.

"The court finds that Mr. MacCracken was never under arrest," the justice ruled.

"The court finds further that the writ was improvidently issued and is hereby discharged.

"The court now calls upon Mr. MacCracken to rise and make known why he should not be held in contempt of this court."

The reply being unsatisfactory, the Justice ruled Mr. MacCracken in contempt and fined him $100.

Maine Seeks PWA Funds For Railroad to Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, Feb. 12—The first step toward opening the top part of Maine to travel and trade was taken when a plan to borrow public works money to build an electric railroad, 90 miles long, from Portage to Lac Frontier on the Quebec boundary, was laid before Maine's representatives in Washington.

The total cost of the road, ready to operate, would be about $5,000,000 of which 30 per cent could be raised by the company and ample security furnished for the rest, it was said. Glowing predictions of what the road would do for northern Maine in opening a pathway for wood, hay and grain out of that section were made by former Senator Arthur R. Gould.

Many States in Safety Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Twenty-eight states have been officially entered by their governors in the 1934 National Traffic Safety Contest, according to the National Safety Council. They are: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Tonight It's Moses

Today is not only the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, it is the date of the Middlesex Club dinner, where Massachusetts political history is invariably made.

Top spot on the roster of speakers will go to former United States Senator George H. Moses, Master of Sarcasm and the Trenchant Phrase. There are many who always associate this whirling dervish of oratory with that aciduous epithet he aimed at certain rampaging western politicians. "Sons of the Wild Jackass" chirped the incorrigible George five years ago and that wasn't the end of it, for former Senator Moses, unlike Achilles, was vulnerable in more places than his heel and "the long-eared ones" made the most of it.

⁂

It is widely held that the Republicans have picked just the man to give them a rousing "pep" talk that will send them forth roaring, not to be dismayed by David Ignatius Walsh. But those who recall the reprisals exacted against the former Senator by the "Sons of the Wild Jackass" may feel that George ought to observe one of the axioms of that other great Republican, Abraham Lincoln, who said: "A spoonful of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall."

⁂

The World Waits

The Middlesex dinner will be disappointing if it does not make startling political news for tomorrow. It was two years ago that Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon startled Massachusetts Republicanism by practically cutting the G. O. P. loose from prohibition's kite—just as the kite was coming to earth anyway. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, who has been mentioned for about every office on the Republican slate, is expected to announce his candidacy for the lieutenant-governorship. Gaspar Bacon is scheduled to speak and it is expected that he will emerge as a champion of all those liberal measures, popularized by the New Deal—measures fatherless a few years ago, but now besieged with willing daddies.

⁂

With the Republican Party righteously dedicated to run a candidate opposite Senator Walsh, it has sent out searching parties for exactly the right candidate. And that candidate must have more than two political cylinders, for if the Republicans do not put up a good race against Walsh, more than one Republican will say Major Hannigan was right when he urged the G. O. P. to indorse Walsh.

Balloon after balloon has gone up. The Harvard Crimson sent one up over the scholarly waters of the Charles River marked "Dr. Lowell," but it didn't much more than make the opposite bank. Some persons are suggesting Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, whose popularity, culture and femininity might puzzle Senator Walsh as to the best tactics to pursue.

⁂

If anyone hears of a hopeful political foundling, leave it on the G. O. P.'s doorsteps.

⁂

The Governor Remarks

Today or tomorrow, Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, will release his Norfolk Prison Colony Report. There is little doubt that it will make serious charges against Norfolk. The Governor has made the significant remark that he thought the criticism of the colony was out of focus and that he believed much of the creditable work of the colony was due to Superintendent Gill, now suspended. He added the political truism that Gill's fate would largely depend on whether public confidence had been unseated or not.

⁂

Public confidence is a volatile thing as the Governor must realize. And if it has been whipped up by a campaign which he says seems to be out of focus, then it is highly probable that a forthright clarification of the facts by the Governor would find public confidence quick to respond. It is not always the duty of leadership to follow public opinion, especially when the public has been victimized. It is sometime the duty of leaders to save a misinformed public from itself. If Governor Ely finds that the charges against Norfolk are unwarranted and has the courage to breast the tide of popular opinion, he would probably find he could mold that opinion anew. But if he finds that a courageous attempt to redress injustice leaves him in an isolated and unpopular position, he will have inherited the mantle of statesmanship. R. M. B.

Air Service Planned Despite Mail Loss

"Business as usual" were the announcements made locally by Mr. John Wheelock, city traffic manager of American Airways, and Mr. E. J. Whitcomb, general agent for United Air Lines, upon the news of the Government's decision to cancel all air mail contracts.

Mr. Wheelock reported that his company had booked a greater amount of business than usual this week-end, probably due to the prospects of warmer weather and a general holiday exodus.

Furniture for 'Sistie' Made by CCC Boys

PROCTORSVILLE, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—A miniature set of rustic furniture, made by the boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps here for "Sistie" Dall, granddaughter of President Roosevelt, as an expression of appreciation to the President for founding the CCC, was ready last night to be sent to the White House.

The set comprises a table, four chairs, and a tiny crib, made of wood from the northern New England forest in which the youths have been working.

Twenty boys of the company stationed in the Proctor-Pitkin state forest joined in making the furniture in time that was their own for recreational purposes.

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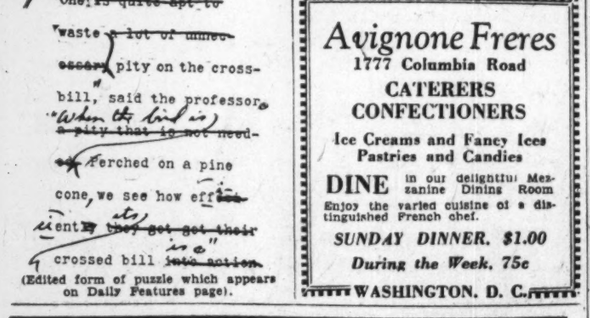
The Editor's Puzzle


246
One is quite apt to
waste a lot of unnecessary pity on the cross-
bill, said the professor.
When the bird is
a pity that is not need-
ed perched on a pine
cone, we see how effi-
cient they are, got their
crossed bill into action.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Era of Lincoln Continues By Reconstruction as His Meaning Grows With Time

Illinois Builds Copy of Rutledge Tavern at New Salem, and Old State Capitol at Vandalia Where He Began Great Career

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—A poor boy of the frontier, born 125 years ago on a farm so poor his father found it hard to make a living, was commemorated today through the nation as Abraham Lincoln's birthday anniversary again recurred.

In this time when values have become truer, many turned in thought today to the one-room log cabin birthplace of the President, with a keener understanding that character and noble achievement are not confined to pleasant circumstances, but may be nurtured in the most unpromising soil.

The historic pioneer cabin in the backwoods, now encased in stately granite at Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, drew thither today the eyes of millions of school children. It stood as a beacon, both as a symbol of Lincoln's humbleness and humanity, and as a promise of immense possibilities to all children.

His Meaning Multiplies

Lincoln's meaning to America continues to multiply. A strange contrast between the fame of the man who stood for freedom and principle and his great opponent who stood for compromise was brought out here last summer during the Chicago World's Fair. Within the fairgrounds, the Lincoln exhibit of the State of Illinois was well-nigh stormed by visitors.

The Century of Progress exposition, for all its display of invention and industry, found little more winning than Lincoln's contribution. Meanwhile, right across from the fairground, the statue of Stephen A. Douglas, rising loftily from Douglas Park on the lake front, hardly enlisted a questioning glance from the visitor. Lincoln and Douglas in their great debates furnished the best popular interpretation of the slavery issue between the two parties of the day. Although Douglas won their struggle for the Illinois senatorship their contest went far toward opening the way to the Presidency for Lincoln two years later.

Reconstructs His Era

In this present which Lincoln did so much to construct, the reconstruction of his past still goes on, as a memorial to him. The foundations of a reproduction of the Rutledge Tavern were laid today at the rebuilt village of New Salem, near Springfield, Ill. At New Salem, Lincoln clerked in a store, studied law, and first entered public life.

Illinois is also restoring the early state capitol building at Vandalia, to which Lincoln went for his first work in government. He was sent there as a legislator by the district embracing New Salem.

Even the work of rebuilding, or rather getting closer to the facts of Lincoln's family, still goes on. Research in Kentucky now in process is aiding in giving the nation a better estimate of Lincoln's stock than the President himself had.

Visitors to New Salem See Restored Village Where Lincoln Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERSBURG, Ill., Feb. 12—Visitors to near-by New Salem today saw the beginnings of the restoration of the Rutledge Tavern. It was here that Abraham Lincoln often spent his evenings during his early twenties, here that he ate his meals served by the tavern keeper's daughter, Ann, to whom he later became engaged.

The work of laying the store foundation for the copy of the tavern is being done by a group of men, to whom employment is as welcome as it was to the young Mr. Lincoln when he became deputy land surveyor after his "store winked out"—for this work is being done by a corps of CWA workers.

Before work on the tavern was begun, 13 reproductions of log houses and shops had been constructed by the State of Illinois which has undertaken a complete and identical recreation of the village of Salem—wherein Lincoln preceded his election to the United States Presidency by working as a store clerk, becoming captain in a Black Hawk volunteer company, owning in partnership a store, acting as postmaster being elected to the State Legislature, studying law and becoming land surveyor. Furnishings for these cabins—some originals and many reproductions—are authentic.

Rubbers Lincoln Wore And Umbrella Among Collection in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—A pair of old rubbers, a worn umbrella and a boy's arithmetic lesson are among the most precious possessions of the Chicago Historical Society. For they once belonged to Abraham Lincoln, and they form some of the most valuable items in the current exhibit of Lincoln mementos and manuscript arranged for this anniversary week.

Year by year the Chicago Lincoln collection, already an important one, grows richer as it receives gifts and loans from people whose families knew the great American. Many flashes from his life are caught as one studies the exhibits.

Among the most treasured possessions of the historical society are two Lincoln letters which came into its files in the last couple of years, one to "My dear General Grant," discussing war matters; the other to a publisher, less important historically but of even greater human interest because it illustrates the proverbial honesty of "Old Abe." It was written Jan. 24, 1860, at the time the Lincoln-Douglas debates were being published. Lincoln was having his speeches published in Ohio when he was asked by Douglas' publisher, Mr. James W. Sheahan, for access to the original copies of Lincoln's addresses. Replying with the information, Lincoln added:

"You labor under a mistake, somewhat injurious to me, if you suppose I have revised the speeches in any just sense of the word—I only made some small verbal corrections, mostly such as an intelligent reader would make for himself; not feeling justified to do more, when republishing the speeches along with those of Senator Douglas—his and mine being mutually answers and replies to one another.

"Yours truly
"A. Lincoln."

This letter was given to the Historical Society by Mr. George H. Sheahan, a son of the man to whom it was written.

Town Named for Lincoln Gives Drinkwater's Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 12—This town in which Abraham Lincoln practiced law and which was named after him is celebrating the emacipator's 125th anniversary today with a community performance of John Drinkwater's play "Abraham Lincoln."

Illinois Shrines Keep Lincoln's Memory Fresh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 12—Illinois keeps the memory of Lincoln ever alive with its many shrines erected in his honor. He is notably remembered in the Rock River Valley which this year celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of its white settlers.

Lincoln's first visit to the valley was in the capacity of soldier during the Black Hawk War. Many years later C. H. McCormick of Chicago began suit in the Federal Court against the Manny Reaper Company patent. Two of the Manny lawyers were Edwin Stanton and Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln visited Rockford in connection with this suit, which resulted in a victory for the Manny company. Lincoln's fee of $1000, his largest fee up to this time, it is said, helped him to carry on his famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas, which did much to make him later the Republican candidate for President.

Roosevelt's Wreath Laid At Base of Lincoln Statue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A wreath at the statue of the great emancipator is President Roosevelt's tribute today to the 125th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

In the pillared white stone memorial that houses probably the most famous of all Lincoln statues—a memorial whitened by fresh snow today—more than 40 patriotic organizations planned to commemorate the day.

Last of Lincoln Guard Lives in North Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 12—The last surviving member of Lincoln's bodyguard, Mr. Smith Stimmel, lives here. He is author of a book, "Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln." He heard him give his last public speech from a window of the White House on the day following Lee's surrender.

World Abandoning 'Old Homesteads', Colonel Howe Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—Col. Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, told Gov. Theodore Francis Green and a group of high Democratic officials at a luncheon at the Governor's home yesterday, that the United States is proceeding along a more conservative path toward recovery than other nations of the world.

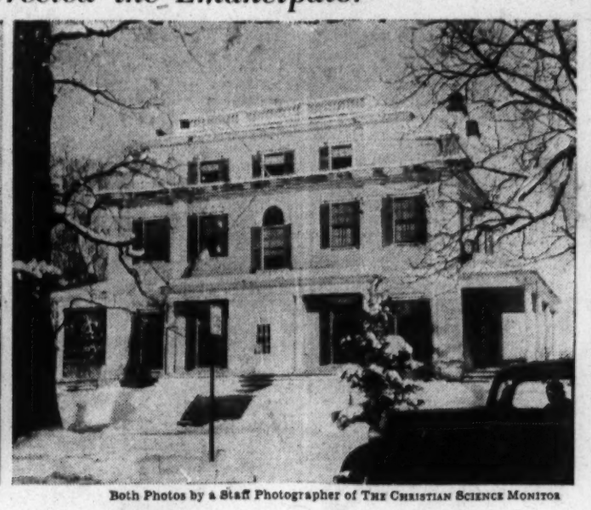
To the "rugged individualists" who want the country to "return to normal," Colonel Howe said this would be impossible as "there would be nothing there when we got back." He described the world situation today as a family of nations which has moved out of the old homesteads, and is now moving along different paths.

"If we should return," he said, "we would have to sit on the cold threshold and look at the fallen timbers."

In describing the roads which other nations of the world are following, he said Italy is moving along one of "patriarchal benevolence"; Russia on the path of "industrial domination"; Germany, returning to the former militaristic system; and France, he said, is the last out on the road, but that it is too early to tell what road it shall be: "God grant it is a peaceful one," he said.

He told the Democratic officials the difference between "rugged individualism," which he described as the "square deal" for the rich and powerful, and the New Deal, which looks after the interests of everyone.

Where Massachusetts Greeted the Emancipator



Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Landmark of a Notable Visitation

Gerrish Hall, Chelsea, Where Lincoln Spoke in 1848, and Community House, Dedham, Where He Is Supposed to Have Been a Guest.

Road Pays Tribute To Lincoln as Man Who Gave It Start

Union Pacific Takes Over New Speed Train on His Anniversary

Today, 72 years after President Lincoln made a scratch of his pen establishing the Pacific Railroad Act, thus binding California to the East, the Union Pacific Railroad "took delivery" of its new three-car streamline train upon Lincoln's birthday, as a special tribute to the man whose pen made the road.

In the Pullman yards in Chicago stands the Union Pacific's yellow and brown streamline train which is as certainly bound to affect the transportation pattern in the United States as the building of that road itself affected the history of the country.

According to Mr. W. A. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific, the results of the trials to which this train will be subjected before it is placed on regular runs will be made available to other American railroads and he predicted a rush by other American railroads to streamline equipment if these results justify the predictions which his road has made for the train. He spoke today over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting Company from Chicago.

Mr. Harriman revealed that three other trains are building for the Union Pacific, one similar to the initial train, and two nine-car trains, the latter to have air-conditioning throughout, sleeping cars, to be powered by a 1500 horsepower Diesel engine and to be employed on transcontinental runs. On these runs from Chicago to the west coast he estimated a 24-hour cut in schedules, bringing the time down to approximately 32 hours.

The economy in weight which these new streamline trains have secured by fabricating them of light, strong alloy metals has been further carried out in the equipment of the new train, a radio announcer pointed out also as he made an inspection of the train for his listening audience. Crockery, for instance, an inconsiderable weight, has been reduced to three-quarters of its weight by substituting beetle ware. Passengers in the buffet car, it was pointed out, would remain seated as a waiter brought them their meals on a portable steam table also fabricated of light metals.

Goebbels to Mold Films, But Not for Propaganda

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—Art, in the opinion of the Progapanda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, requires magnanimity and, therefore, government promotion.

He told German film manufacturers and actors Saturday that National Socialism has no intention of using the cinema for propaganda purposes. "But," he said, "we intend to give the movies a German face, not for expressing National Socialism by selecting scenarios but by molding it instead."

Espionage Trial Opens In High Court of Finland

ABO, Finland, Feb. 12 (AP)—Twenty-eight members of an alleged military espionage ring, including a former Michigan school teacher, went on trial today before the High Court of Finland.

They were arrested last October following an investigation which police said showed a link between espionage activities in Finland and in France.

Water Tunnel Work Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Work has been started on all 91 miles of 16-foot tunnel included in the Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River aqueduct, it was announced recently. The district plans to transport water through the tunnels for use in Los Angeles and other southern California cities.

Lindbergh Wires Roosevelt With Strong Protest Against Cancellation of Air Contracts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—President Roosevelt has before him today a vigorous protest by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that the President's summary action in canceling air mail contracts of commercial companies invades the traditional right of individuals and organizations in America to a fair trial before conviction.

Colonel Lindbergh came to the defense of air mail companies yesterday on his own initiative and without consulting anyone connected with the aviation lines with which he is associated, it was learned in informed circles here.

Coming to his office in New York City yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his friend and legal counsel, Col. Henry Breckinridge, and a secretary, Colonel Lindbergh prepared a 300-word telegram to the President which was sent off to Washington last night.

The Message

The following telegram was made public by Colonel Breckinridge without comment, Colonel Lindbergh not being present at the interview with the press:

"Your action of yesterday affects fundamentally the industry to which I have devoted the last 12 years of my life," the telegram said.

"Therefore, I respectfully present to you the following considerations:

"The personal and business lives of American citizens have been built up around the right to a just trial before conviction. Your order of cancellation of all air mail contracts condemns the largest portion of our commercial aviation without a just trial. The officers of a number of organizations affected have not been given the opportunity of a hearing, and improper acts by many of the companies affected have not been established. No one can rightfully object to drastic action being taken provided the guilt implied is first established, but it is the right of any American individual or organization to receive fair trial. Your present action does not discriminate between innocence and guilt, and places no premium on honest business.

"Americans have spent their lives in building in this country the finest commercial air lines in the world. The United States today is far in the lead in almost every branch of commercial aviation. In America, we have commercial aircraft, engines, equipment and air lines superior to those of any other country. The greatest part of this progress has been brought about through the air mails. Certainly most individuals in the industry believe that this development has been carried on in coöperation with the existing Government and according to law.

"If this is not the case, it seems the right of the industry and in keeping with the American tradition that facts to the contrary be definitely established. Unless these facts leave no alternative, the condemnation of commercial aviation by cancellation of all air mail contracts, and the use of the army on commercial air lines will unnecessarily and greatly damage all American aviation."

The Lindbergh message was first read by the President in the morning newspapers.

Colonel Lindbergh was reported to be in accord with veteran mail pilots who hold that air pilots inexperienced in mail operations would be taking a great risk in flying airplanes not equipped with radio or the blind-flying instruments necessary for the mail service.

Preparations

Simultaneously with the announcement that Colonel Lindbergh had telegraphed President Roosevelt, it became known that mechanics at Mitchel Field, army air field in Long Island, were preparing to overhaul and recondition the airplanes that are to be used to fly the mail. The equipment at the field includes 36 observation type airplanes, 10 of which are now on their way here from maneuvers in Florida.

The flying personnel at the airport was notified yesterday that the United States has been divided into three areas, each to be commanded by a flight officer, to take over the air mail service. Maj. B. Q. Jones of Langley Field, Va., will be in command of the eastern division, which will operate out of Newark, N. J. Lieut.-Col. Horace M. Hickam of Fort Crockett, Texas, will have charge of the central area, with Chicago as main base. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Arnold will be in command of the Pacific coast area, with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

Price of Milk Reduced

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Sheffield Farms Company today announced a reduction in the retail price of certified milk from 22 cents to 18 cents.

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For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.

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TO-DAY'S Moderate Rates
TO-MORROW'S Conveniences

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ROOM with PRIVATE BATH $3.00 - 3.50 - 4.00
2 ROOM Suites BEGIN at $6.00

St. Valentine Suggestions from OUR FLOWER DEPARTMENT AND GIFT SHOP

Our shop is full of things to help you express your thoughtfulness to "him" or "her". St. Valentine bids you give rein to your sentiments. For those who like to "be different", we illustrate above, the unusual Montelupo Vase with an arrangement of unusual flowers, $5.00 complete - vase in White or Turquoise Blue. Below we show an Empoli Glass "Lippi" Vase with yellow Acacia and the new rose, "Token", $1.50 complete. The "Lippi" vase is so named because Lippi used it as a decoration in his painting of the Madonna. An odd and interesting Valentine Gift is the Italian Pottery Carretto (cart) filled with growing sedums, $2.50 complete. Equally interesting is the tiny Montelupo Vase of Venetian Glass Flowers, $1.50 complete. For those who like "the Old Favorites", Roses, Violets, Gardenias, Spring Flowers, Bouquets, Corsages, Boutonnieres - we have them all. We will arrange them to your order. Our windows and shop are full of suggestions. If you have never bought a Valentine Gift at Carbone's come in and see the display. Flowers and Gifts from $1.50 up.

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MAR. 10

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Quality Candies
Tempting Fountain Drinks
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DRUCKER'S REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
Whitens teeth. Used in millions of families. Recommended by 15,000 dentists.
Two sizes: 35¢ and the 50¢ economy size
NEVER IN PASTE FORM
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., SAN FRANCISCO

A very active young man

—and how he can eat! A steaming bowlful of Quaker Oats is his favorite cereal. He never tires of its joyous, nut-like flavor. So wholesome—so nutritious, it's just the right sort of food for busy boys. Only Quaker Oats has the special values of the exclusive Quaker process. Start serving it tomorrow . . . and help your children to happy breakfasts.

QUAKER OATS

Mother is "BOSS"

MOTHER is "boss." When her husband passed on, leaving four little girls, she had to earn their daily bread as well as bake it. The girls have grown to young womanhood, but mother is still "boss" of the household because of her competency.

When the girls were working, she and they could afford such things as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the radio, the electric refrigerator. One by one these were added, under partial payment plans well within the domestic budget.

Then the budget got a series of unbalancing shocks. One girl had a substantial wage cut; another worked part time; a third lost her secretaryship when the firm went out of business.

"I guess we'll have to do without the telephone and some other things for a while," said mother, after a moment's mental arithmetic. There was no demur. What mother said, went.

"I wonder if we couldn't wait a few days," suggested May, the former private secretary "I registered at the secretarial school today, and gave them my telephone number in case they wanted to reach me quickly." Mother agreed.

Well, May got fifteen days' work that month through telephone calls from the school, and the telephone still stays.

"A hen that lays eggs is worth feeding," explained mother. "Besides," she added, philosophically, "it saves my feet many a weary step."

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for Men, Women or Children
disguise their comfort features under exquisite styling
Women's Fine Hosiery, 85c to $1.95
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ONE GENERATION OF SHOE RETAILING SINCE 1767
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—on exhibition in our Yarn Shop—Frocks, Swagger Suits, Children's Clothes.
Yes, the new Spring Yarns are in!
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I. MILLER shoes
Are Here!
You must come in and see them. The allover perforations, rough leathers, crushed kidskins. Sandal, spectator and dress types. Blue, black, beige and brown.
$11.50 to $13.50
The Outlet Company
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A New Wardrobe for Your Living Room . . .
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3-Piece Set
Regularly 36.00, but specially priced to keep our workrooms busy between seasons. Finely tailored to fit your davenport, club chair and wing chair, in your choice of—
Striped Belgian Linen
Colorful Jaspe
Three-piece set in blocked linen or cretonne, regularly 47.50, special at 31.50
FIFTH FLOOR
Gladding's
PROVIDENCE

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

Relief Proposed For Officials Of Foreign Service

Step Taken to Bridge Gap Caused by Cut Dollar and Economies

Beginning in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *Magazine Section on Feb. 14 and continuing daily thereafter in the Monitor will be a series of nine articles by Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former United States Minister to Hungary, dealing in detail with this question.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Some relief for the American diplomatic service and other United States officials living abroad, subjected to deprivation by the combined effects of the depreciated dollar and administration economy expedients, was in prospect today.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously reported the McReynolds bill authorizing appropriation of sufficient funds to equalize the effect of dollar depreciation. The relief will be strictly limited to this feature of diplomatic troubles, however, and will in no way relieve the effect of economies. In some cases the latter have amounted to a cut of more than 40 per cent in diplomatic compensation.

It will still be necessary after passage of the bill to secure appropriations through the regular legislative channels. This inevitably means a delay of probably months before any effects can be felt in foreign posts.

There is little opposition to the measure. Mr. Sam D. Reynolds, chairman of the committee, is confident he can secure its passage through the House during the next two weeks at the outside.

Previous to taking favorable action on the bill the committee subjected both Mr. Wilbur Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, and Rear Admiral C. C. Block, budget officer of the Navy Department, to examination on the possible benefits, which might accrue to officers of the United States employed abroad.

They both explained that since any appropriations under the bill would be subjected to crutiny by both House and Senate, as well as the Comptroller-General, there was no chance that any official would profit from the legislation.

Connecticut Plans Beauty Spot Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12—Connecticut is counting up its beauty spots. Under direction of the State Planning Board, and with seven CWA field men to do the work, a survey of spots of natural beauty and historic interest has been started.

Through interviews and explorations the field men will seek to assemble notes on fine views, spots connected with Indian lore, locations of early Colonial industries, old mines and quarries, sites of early homes, rock formations of interest to geologists and hiding places of rare plants of interest to the botanist.

A state guide book and a map are to be the concrete evidence of the search. The State Planning Board hopes to get information on which to base recommendations regarding local resources that should be made more accessible by roads and paths, saved from destruction, or ultimately brought into public ownership.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	Five o'clock revue	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Babe Ruth Club	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
6:00	Camera Club	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Salvation Army	skits; music	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Frank P. Bibley	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Dramatic sketch	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Bachelor	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45	Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Real Estate talk.
8:00	Side Show; barker;	'Abraham Lincoln,'	CBS soloists; orch.	Musicians' Local
8:15	soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch.	Edwin C. Hill	No. 9 Orchestra.
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Melodies of Italy,
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch.	native program.
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Middlesex Club
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Soloists; orch.	"Lincoln Night";
9:30	Operetta, "Italian	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Daniel Needham,
9:45	Hearts"	G. A. R. "Vets"	loist; sketch	George Moses, sp.
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	NRA speaker	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital	ists; orchestra	Russian program	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Address, Sen. D.	Local dance music.	Reports; news
10:45	News flashes	I. Walsh, Mass.	Reports; news	Warnow Orchestra;
11:00	Reports; sports talk	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	soloists; quartet.
11:15	Midnight Frolic; pop-	Weems Orchestra	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	ular variety	William Scotti and	Charles Davis and	Local dance music.
11:45	NBC dance music	his orchestra	his orchestra	Local dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, Boston Advertising Club; Bernard Lichtenburg, speaker.
2:00 WBZ, Description of New Orleans Mardi Gras, by John B. Kennedy.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Mayor James A. Roche of Everett.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Trip to Lake Victoria.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "State and Local Government," Governor Lehman; Prof. Thomas H. Reed.
7:45 WAAB, New England Council; "How Does Your Home Town Grow?" talk.
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
8:45 WBZ, "Labor Under the Recovery Act," Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard.
9:00 WAAB, Musicians' Local No. 9 Concert Orchestra, Oscar Elgart, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; outstanding sports stars, from Miami.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Ruth Etting; Ted Husing; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, George Jessel; Mildred Bailey; Eton Boys Quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
12:00 WBZ, Description of New Orleans Mardi Gras Ball, John B. Kennedy.
12:00 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; guest soloists; orchestra.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Wednesdays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Feb. 24, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1310kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WFGB, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Sundays, Feb. 18, March 18 and April 15, 1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m; Sundays, March 4 and April 1, 3:00 p. m., Station WAVE, 940kc-319m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., Station WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-264m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 20 and 21, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1310kc-248m.

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-348m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-290m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m. Mondays, 8:30 a. m., Station WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 300kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1360kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Mondays, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Station KIEM, 1210kc-238m.

LONG BEACH—Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KPOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KMO, 1330kc-225m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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Millions for Texas Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 12—Approximately $6,500,000, representing 2585 loans, has been granted by the Texas Home Owners' Loan Corporation up to Feb. 4, according to Mr. James Shaw of Dallas, regional manager of the corporation.

Safety Council Condemns Use Of Homemade Heater

Insurance Invalidated by Oil Burners of That Type, Miner Says

Swift condemnation of homemade oil-burning contraptions which constitute distinct fire hazards wherever they are placed, coupled with rigid enforcement of existing fire and insurance laws pertaining to the installation of oil burners for heating purposes, was urged today by the fire prevention committee of the Massachusetts Safety Council headed by Mr. Alfred N. Miner. The council is directly under Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Safety.

Investigation of an oil drum burner constructed in a New Hampshire garage out of cast-off automobile parts uncovered information which leads New England fire chiefs to believe the practice is spreading throughout the eastern states in countless garages and filling stations wherever crankcase oil is obtainable. A recent Monitor story on such an arrangement, originating from Keene, N. H., focused attention on this new danger, with the result that divisions of fire prevention throughout New England are determined to "clean house."

"There are so many dont's associated with these doubtfully ingenious oil burners," says Mr. Miner, "any one of which would condemn them, that immediate action must be taken. Any garage using such a method of heating immediately invalidates its insurance policy and because there is such a high gasoline content to crank-case oil there is always the danger of explosion present. Even in cases of legally installed oil burners there is still considerable danger present not entirely eliminated as yet. In 1932 there were 90 fires in the State of Massachusetts alone from defective oil burners causing approximately $89,000 damage."

The Massachusetts Safety Council is a nonpolitical association, composed of public-spirited citizens interested in the protection and welfare of the State. Since 1931 its activities have been extended to the safeguarding and protection of property as well as life.

Activities of the fire prevention section consist largely of education, according to Mr. Miner. Fully 80 per cent of all fires are preventable, he reveals. This figure includes fires caused by carelessness. The council is determined to cut down the rapidly mounting loss due to fires. This figure has been steadily increasing since 1905 from a total of $7,962,775 to more than $12,000,000 in 1920 and $18,000,000 in 1932.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Another deep, dark mystery. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 10:09 a. m., 12:09, 2:09, 4:09, 6:09, 8:09, 10:09.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Richard Barthelmess, as a young Indian brave who is a star performer at the world's fair, returns to his reservation and cleans up numerous abuses, with the aid of Washington. Fenway at 2:10, 4:47, 7:24, 10:01; Paramount at 9, 11:23 a. m., 3:01, 4:39, 7:17, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN — Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina," a story of growing pride and shrinking fortune on an old plantation. On the stage, Roy Atwell mixes up his words, four nautically attired gentlemen mix up their arms and legs, the sound effects man of Betty Boop cartoons demonstrates his art, and various people sing and dance. 11 a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:38, 10:29.

BOSTON—"The Poor Rich," with Edna May Oliver, Edward Everett Horton and Thelma Todd, Victor Moore and William Oaxton on the stage. 10 a. m., 1:11, 4:22, 7:33, 10:44.

FINE ARTS — "Thunder Over Mexico." Fine photography and excellent interpretive music make mountains, clouds and Aztec ruins contribute to the sweeping movement of this story. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Marching Along," the little King applies the NRA theory to his cartoon domain; "Freak Fish"; "Handlebars," an amusing history of the development of bicycling; "Spanish America"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

DUSOLINA GIANNINI—And the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Meeting addressed by Dr. Gabriel J. Rubin, of Brookline. Twentieth Century Club. 8.

"ADVENTURES IN CIVILIZATION" — Lecture in University Extension Course on "Journalism as Interpreter," by F. Lauriston Bullard. Gardner Auditorium, State House. 7:45.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — In Symphony Hall. 3.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Greek Sculpture," Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

BATIK—Talk on this art, much practiced by natives of Java and Bali, will be given by Armando Arena, in the Whistler House. 4.

JUNIOR LEAGUE PLAY — "The Clock Shop," by John Golden. In the Francis Joy Cutting Room of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, 241 St. Botolph St. 2:15.

ZONTA CLUB—Address by Bertram B. Larrabee, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. 6:30.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

France and Greece to Argue Case Regarding Turkish Lighthouses

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The World Court entered upon a new session Feb. 1, with only one case on its list. It is necessary to go back as far as 1926 to find a similar situation.

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The case in question is the so-called Lighthouses case between France and Greece, preparations for which had been concluded in January. A debate on international law in grand style and on the highest plane has been looked forward to in this connection, as two famous international law champions of established World Court experience are crossing swords with each other before the Court. Mr. Nicholas Politis pleads the case for Greece and Prof. Jules Basdevant that for France.

As Greece has no judge of its nationality on the bench, the Greek Government has appointed Mr. Stelio Séfériadès to sit as national judge during this case. Agent for the Greek Government is Mr. George C. Lagoudakis, Greek Minister at The Hague.

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This Lighthouses case relates to a dispute concerning the question whether the contract concluded in April 1913 between the French firm "Administration Générale des Phares de l'Empire Ottoman" (General Administration of the Lighthouses of the Ottoman Empire) and the Ottoman Government, extending contracts, granted this firm, from Sept. 4, 1924, until Sept. 4, 1949, was regularly concluded. And also, whether it is, accordingly, effective as regards the Greek Government in so far as it concerns lighthouses situated in territories allocated to that government after the Balkan Wars and subsequently.

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It is anticipated that the Court's next case will be the dispute of long standing between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco, because the investigation committee of the League of Nations, which is now on the spot, is reported to be making progress. It is realized here, that this is a case in which as far as the legal side of the issue is concerned, a solution is certainly possible, but which is apparently hard to arrive at in the political realm.

Boston Snapshots

Gangsters Annoy Ducks—Although there is no crime wave in evidence among Boston gulls, they have been driven by the freezing of their own food supplies, to descend, like the ancient Norsemen, on the peaceful inhabitants of the river shores.

The other day a kindly old lady, throwing food to the ducks from the little bridge over the Muddy River in back of the Art Museum, was much provoked to see hordes of these hungry gulls descend from the skies and snatch the food from the very beaks of the startled ducks.

It was useless to throw more into the water in the hope that the gulls would be satisfied and would depart in peace. The more bread there was, the more gulls appeared.

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Fickle Trains—"Sorry, Sir," said the man at the South Station Information Desk on Saturday, "the New Englander has been marked up later still. You'll have time to go up town and get some breakfast before she pulls in if you want to!" "But why is the second section coming in only an hour late while the first is two and a half hours late?" we asked. "Oh they're fickle these trains, you know! The water may have gone off the boil or something—it's hard to keep steam up on days like these!"

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Intellectual Boston—We have always believed, of course, that there is an academic, not to say intellectual, atmosphere in Boston—but in spite of this conviction we were a little surprised to note the reading chosen by a street car conductor the other night. Seated on his little stool he could hardly tear his eyes away from the folded paper he was reading. He would glance up momentarily, to open and close the doors and follow the course of a dime as it tumbled into the box. Then he would be buried again in the story.

On the way out we looked over his shoulder. It was the New York Times Literary Supplement.

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Loved Orphans—While street car conductors are reading literary supplements — other Bostonians who move in more obviously intellectual circles are following, with eager interest, the adventures of comic-strip characters. The other day we sat before a plate of griddle cakes in a Brookline restaurant. An unusually distinguished looking gentleman came in and started delving into the pile of Sunday papers.

"What paper would you like, Sir?" inquired an attentive waitress. "I want 'Little Orphan Annie,'" he explained. "You can have the rest of the paper. My Sunday wouldn't be complete without meeting her at breakfast!"

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Boat Inspection—Boys living on the shores of Wollaston and Dorchester Bays have seized the opportunity provided by the ice last week to step out and inspect the few remaining boats still anchored off shore.

A number of them braved the freezing winds Friday to satisfy the curiosity which has been theirs when they looked out at the yachts on balmy summer days. One or two of the more intrepid adventurers walked across to Squantum.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled tonight, probably with light snow, continuing into Tuesday, followed by fair and colder toward Tuesday night; temperatures varying slightly above and slightly below freezing; moderate westerly winds.

Connecticut: Cloudy with snow flurries tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight; colder Tuesday.

All the Rest of New England States: Cloudy, with snow flurries tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight; colder Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest winds, probably becoming strong and shifting to northwest late tonight or Tuesday, and weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow beginning of week, snow over north, rain or snow over south portion Thursday or Friday; not so cold beginning of week, colder Tuesday, not much change latter half of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	35	New Orleans	42	48
Chicago	36	40	New York	26	32
Denver	30	42	Norfolk, Va.	34	34
Helena, Mont.	28	46	Philadelphia	30	32
Jacksonville	62	82	St. Louis	38	40
Kansas City	36	52	St. Paul	38	42
Los Angeles	56	78	San Francisco	48	66
Miami, Fla.	70	74	Washington	30	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 12. B—Maximum Feb. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:03 p. m., Tuesday 10:21 a. m. Height of tides 9.6 feet, 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

Anti-Lynching Law Urged for America To Curb Mob Action

"The United States is the lynching nation of the world," according to Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who spoke at the Sunday service of the Community Church of Boston on the subject, "What Forces Will End Lynching?"

"In no other country do mobs take the law into their own hands with such regularity," pointed out the speaker. "In Fascist Italy and in National-Socialist Germany, where organized supporters of the new régime beat up or kill their enemies, it was not as a punishment for crime. It was punishment for being political enemies. They made no pretense of acting in the name of law and order," he said.

"It is not generally realized that of the 5000 lynchings of which there were records between 1882 and 1930, over one-fourth of all the victims were white persons, including several scores of white women. The exact figures were 4999 lynchings of which 1444 were white people."

"The only workable remedy for this evil is a federal statute," Mr. Baldwin said, "to permit the Federal Government to intervene, prosecute and punish lynchers anywhere in the country, freed from those local influences which have made action impossible. A federal anti-lynching bill will give the Government power to prosecute state officials and members of mobs. The mere existence of such an act on the statute books will tend to restrain mob violence, particularly where, as is so often the case, it is led by local officials themselves. And an automatic penalty of $10,000 upon communities where lynchings occur is also likely to be a persuasive deterrent."

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New England Shows Way To Farm-Factory Success Through Years of Usage

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Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Haydn S. Pearson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New England is in the vanguard of a new movement to decrease the size of cities by increasing rural opportunities.

This exhilirating trend, comparable in effect to the surging uplift of the Renaissance, is based on the fundamental that the welfare of mankind is the most important concern of the social orders. Decentralization is one of the hopeful auguries of the application of this precept.

Recently, the press has been full of theories and prognostications regarding the so-called part-farm part-factory manner of making a living, but in New Egland, which has weathered the economic storm better than most sections, the actual application of the idea has long been a familiar feature.

There are examples in the vast majorities of communities, from the large city with its myriad activities to tiny towns in northern New England where a sawmill offers work for the winter months. Statistics are available to furnish a basis for comparison.

Is Thickly Settled

The six northeastern states have 66,424 square miles of the nation's 3,026,789. The population is 8,163,346 or 122 per square mile; the United States has 40 per square mile. With 2 per cent of the land area, New England has 7 per cent of the population; again, with 2 per cent of the nation's land area this section in 1930 had 11.3 per cent of the developed water power of the United States.

Typical traits of new Englanders are conservatism, thrift, industry, high moral precepts, foresight and initiative. In 1929 the National Industrial Conference Board estimated that these six states had 8 per cent of the nation's wealth. With these points in mind, take your geography and make a rectangle. Start from Plymouth, Mass., and go to Bangor, Maine; then across to Montpelier, Vt., and down to Greenwich, Conn. Connect Greenwich and Plymouth. In this rectangle, agriculturalized industry has been blazing a new social and economic order for years.

There are scores of kinds of industries in New England, and for generations workmen have supplemented their wages with home-raised food. A half century ago when industry's lusty growth began along the rivers, many families established themselves on small places. This leads to the first point to be emphasized. New England workers through their own ambition and initiative have put themselves in a better position than workers in other industrial sections of the nation.

All Favor Farm Plan

The vast majority of employers and executives with whom I have talked and corresponded are heartily in favor of employees living on small places and doing small-scale farming, but industrial leaders, with a few exceptions, have done nothing to further the plan. The new order has been developing in this section through its own intrinsic values.

The typical report from these executives is to the effect that a large part of employees own their own homes and several of these are outside the town limits in the form of small farms; that it has been the habit of such employees to do small scale farming which assures them of their food supplies the year round; that manufacturers encourage employees to keep family gardens, believing it to be a means of establishing independence, and clean, healthful living.

The point of the matter is that New England is already living the order which sociologists are emphasizing. In many communities the number of workers who combine industrial work with agriculture will often be 60 to 80 per cent of the total.

A significant phase of the situation in New Hampshire in connection with the plan of the Federal Government to move families from marginal and submarginal regions to places where they will have decent opportunities for living is that here the situation has worked itself out.

Land meant for forestry or summer homes has been left for those purposes. Families have moved to places where they could make a living. Because of the situation here, relatively liable and well adjusted a smaller amount of federal funds will be spent in proportion in this section. This has been noticeable in other phases of federal plans.

Workers Hold Chin Up

To talk with the workers was to hear a saga of courage and the sturdy spirit of independence. The land holdings varied greatly, of course. Men who have had work naturally did not grow as much as those who had to plan a larger share of their living from the soil.

Many workers owned their own places; many bought an additional acre or two when the depression seemed certain to last a period. With foresight and determination, families planned their food supply. The prospect of a season without much work was not so depressing if the cellar was full of vegetables and shelves were lined with canned food. A pig and a flock of chickens meant meat. Many a family helped buy the necessary groceries with eggs from the hens.

Let me quote one man whose story is typical of thousands. He has had from two to four days of work a week for three years. There are four in the family. His work is in a small city in southern Massachusetts.

"If we had been living in a tenement during this depression," he said, "the chances are that we would have been forced onto the welfare list in spite of everything we could do. Our small savings would have been gone. Here on our four acres we have supplied practically all our food and had some to sell. A hundred hens has meant $100 clear profit. We raise also ducks and geese for winter meat.

"Instead of being dependent, we are independent and happy. While city men have had to fret and loaf there has always been work for me. A working man is so much better off on a small place in the country than living in the city that there is no comparison. A little cash and land means happiness and security."

Typical Town Example

A complete study of the town of Holden, seven miles from Worcester, made in the spring of 1929, is reported by Mr. David Rozman, assistant research professor in agricultural economics at Massachusetts State College. The bulletin says:

"Varying conditions of agriculture and industry between the different sections of Massachusetts as well as within each section make it difficult to select a community which gives a typical picture of part time farming for the whole state. It is believed, however, that the town of Holden, with its agricultural organization and its location with regard to opportunities for industrial employment is a fairly representative community."

It was found there were 585 farming operators of which 519 were part time operators, and that 65 per cent were employed in Worcester. Seventy-five per cent used automobiles for transportation. Sixty-one per cent of the part time farmers were industrial laborers or artisans, the so-called wage-earners in contrast to the salary group.

The 316 laborers and artisans produced $94,670 worth of products, an average of $300. The other part time farmers, office workers, professional and business men and retired men and women averaged $232. The size of the holdings varied greatly. Sixty-five per cent had less than three acres. There were 160 cows among the part-time farmers. Fifty-eight per cent had hens. Three hundred and sixteen of the 519 did maintenance farming; 203 had a surplus to sell.

No Dream in New England

Industry plus agriculture is an actuality in New England. It is not a gossamer dream of the workers of the nation. Many cities, through community gardens, have engendered the ideal. Industrialism is a permanent part of our civilization, but the machine must be made man's servant. The agencies of government, state and federal, can do much to further a social order of health for all citizens. The New Deal must be such for the workers of the nation.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts says:

"One of the finest things that could be done for Massachusetts would be a housing development, under federal aid, which could establish in the country small acreage homes, where part-time employment would complete a decent living upon that acreage."

Mr. Edward H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont, gives out the information that the part-farm, part-factory plan seems especially advisable and workable under the new provisions promulgated by the NRA. There are many such country places located conveniently near to small-town factories, particularly in the granite and marble districts, which are worked on a part-time basis by the factory employee and yield him an excellent subsistence. In fact, there are many instances where this plan is at present being successfully carried out.

The impression that more than half of the population of Vermont is on farms is also erroneous. Small villages account for a large part of the rural population. In fact, in 1930 only 31.1 per cent of the population resided on farms. It is difficult to estimate the attitude of Vermont agriculture toward these back-to-the-landers, but it is believed that no right-thinking Vermont farmer desires to deny the city unemployed any of the benefits to be derived from a rural home.

Not Widely Competitive

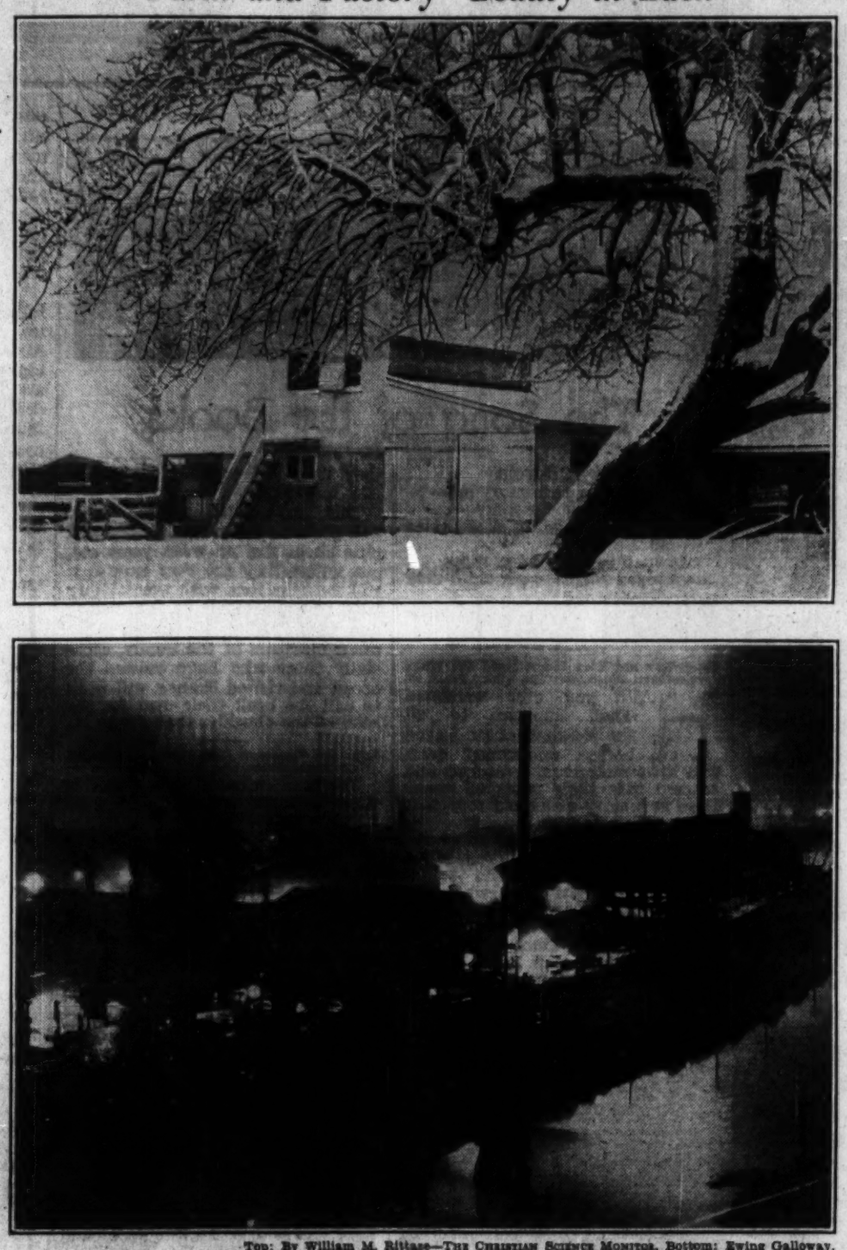
They need not be regarded with disfavor from a competitive standpoint because at best their volume of production will be unlikely to extend very far beyond their immediate needs. Vermonters will approve and welcome a rehabilitation plan yielding the most good to the greatest number and thereby assisting the nation to regain its former condition of prosperity.

Mr. Olcott F. King, Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture, says:

"The part-farm part-factory idea is going on all the time now. People who have taken advantage of our good roads and bought little places out in the country are much better off than tenants in town. Money in a country home is worth more than cash in a bank which will only last a little while after the job is gone.

"I think that the best investment for anyone working for salary or for hire is a little home in the country. Our good roads now make that feasible. It depends much on the attitude and desire of the worker. They must own their home and not mortgage it to buy a Rolls Royce and cannot expect to find a market for any surplus of food crops which they may have. That is, should not dump them on the market as surplus for any price, if we are to have regulated agriculture."

Farm and Factory—Beauty in Each



Top: By William M. Rittase—The Christian Science Monitor. Bottom: Ewing Galloway.

Mine Homesteaders Enjoy Surprise Visit By Wife of President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Slipping off unannounced, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spent the day yesterday inspecting the progress of the subsistence homestead project for unemployed miners at Reedsville, W. Va. For 2½ hours the President's wife talked to 62 future settlers themselves, and in the afternoon conferred with officials in charge of the project.

She said today she had not seen a group she thought so worth while for a long time. Their attitude showed a great desire for advancement and for paying their debts, she said. Three sample houses will be completed by Feb. 26, Mrs. Roosevelt said, announcing her intention of making her fourth visit to the section at that time.

Proposed establishment of a government operated post-office supplies factory at Reedsville should not be considered an indication of the Government's entrance into business, Mrs. Roosevelt told the Washington Pan-Hellenic Association here Saturday.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that Reedsville is the only subsistence homestead which the Government will manage directly. The others will be run by local corporations and all industries established in connection with them will be local industries. The Reedsville project, she said, will serve as an experimental laboratory for the Government to work out plans for the whole subsistence homestead movement.

Czech Devaluation Of Gold Currency Asked by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 12—Arrangements are understood to have already been made for devaluation of the Czechoslovak crown, probably by one-sixth its value, as announced by Premier Jan Malypetr in a week-end radio broadcast.

Formal approval of this step is expected to be given at the next cabinet meeting.

Czechoslovakia is forced to devaluate its currency, according to Premier Malypetr, because the action of other states, particularly Great Britain and America, has resulted in nearly 75 per cent of world trade being conducted in devaluated currency. Czechoslovakia has lost, especially upon its industrial exports to England, since that country's leaving gold in 1931.

Devaluation and not inflation, it is declared, has been adopted because Czechoslovakia is unwilling "that its currency generally become the plaything of financial speculators." It is also stated that "the currency remains a gold currency and in its relation to gold will be regulated only by law."

The crown has been stabilized at the existing level since 1920. Inflation which intervened between the war and stabilization gave Czechoslovakia certain experiences which make the idea of inflation as unpopular as in Germany. For this reason the Government means to do everything to avoid inflation. Premier Malypetr went so far as to declare that the impending change has been so arranged that "no increased prices shall result and no one at home or abroad shall suffer from the consequences of this measure."

New laws against increase in number and power of cartels and for cheapening and releasing credits will also be discussed at the coming Cabinet meeting.

Public Rallying In Support of Gill As Hearing Nears

Prison Authorities, Too, Express Their Confidence in Norfolk Head

At the zero hour, with the fate of Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, in the balance, eminent prison authorities and an aroused public have rallied to his support.

Plainly discernible today is a definite shift in an opinion in favor of Mr. Gill. In many quarters is heard the statement that Mr. Gill has been prejudged at every point, that there has not as yet been an iota of authentic evidence against the superintendent and that the only official report on this issue—mainly that of Mr. W. Cameron Forbes—has been highly creditable to Mr. Gill.

These commentators also aver that if Governor Ely discharges Superintendent Gill on the theory that he has lost public confidence, he will seriously misread the temper of the people, who are beginning to realize that Mr. Gill has been the victim of a distorted and flagrantly unfair campaign of sabotage.

Behind Mr. Gill

Mr. Austin MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction for the City of New York, has just issued a statement in which he expresses himself as 100 per cent behind both the Norfolk prison colony and Mr. Gill. As a member of the board of directors of the American Prison Association, Mr. Gill is regarded as one of the leading penalogists in the United States, according to Mr. MacCormick, who has recently won high praise for his efficiency and honesty in exposing the notorious conditions at Welfare Island.

Simultaneously with this significant indorsement of Mr. Gill, Mr. Charles D. Osborne, Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., and president of the Osborne Association sent a letter to Governor Ely in which he highly praised Mr. Gill and urged that he be given every opportunity to answer the charges made against him.

"I have been watching the developments at Norfolk," said Mr. Osborne, "and have noted with dismay the suspension of Howard Gill. For some time the Osborne Association (formerly the National Society of Penal Information) and I personally have recognized the outstanding work in penology that Mr. Gill was doing. His accomplishments have been an example and inspiration to all those who are honestly seeking true betterment of prison conditions throughout the country.

Bound to Meet Criticism

"A man like Gill, who strives to work honestly and fearlessly for the best interests of the men put in his charge, is bound to run into criticism from people who either cannot grasp what he is trying to do or for some reason are personally or unfavorably affected by his policies.

"The ignorant as well as the prejudiced must be guarded against; and I am sure that when you, on your return, take up his case you will give to it the fair minded consideration, which has characterized your conduct in political office."

Mr. MacCormick's statement came as a comment on the remark attributed to Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, who was quoted as saying: "Conditions at the Norfolk State Prison Colony have been as bad or even worse than those revealed by the recent investigations of Welfare Island, N. Y."

A total of more than 50 communications, representing thousands of voters from every part of the State, have been received insisting that Mr. Gill receive at least an opportunity to answer the charges in Mr. Hurley's 104-page report, which probably will be turned over to the Governor tonight.

Significant among these communications was the statement of Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of political education for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Mrs. White declared that Norfolk and Mr. Gill were inseparable, that she couldn't imagine the one without the other.

Columbia Alumni Honored

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Twenty-three graduates of Columbia University were awarded medals yesterday by the Alumni Federation for Conspicuous Alumni Service.

Protest on Reich Being Withheld

(Continued from Page 1)

sion that appeal to the League is regarded in London as in order and the "inevitable" procedure.

"Sympathy"

It is understood that Dr. Dollfuss's unofficial representative now in Berlin has expressed "sympathy" for the ideas of National Socialism as now represented in Germany.

Most observers think negotiations between Vice-Chancellor Von Papen and Chancellor Dollfuss' representative are logical since the Austrian Chancellor has always demonstratively declared himself ready to negotiate and has never failed to express regret at having to bring the dispute before the League. However, the Government officially states that the negotiations are really unnecessary since Austria's conditions, which are unchangeable, are well known in Berlin—namely unequivocal recognition by the Reich of the complete independence of Austria and the promise to cease interfering with Austrian internal politics.

Heimwehr Not Enough

Meanwhile, since his return from Budapest, Dr. Dollfuss has been negotiating with the Radical Fascists known as the Heimwehr concerning suspension of all communal and regional self-government, complete abolition of the last vestiges of political parties and immediate introduction of unrestricted absolutism.

The direction these negotiations is taking may be judged from the announcement which Dr. Dollfuss issued through semi-official Reichspost and radio.

The "Little Dictator" devotes the greater part of his announcement, however, to a vigorous attack on Marxists, which is interpreted as an effort to bring public opinion to his side if he should take the decisive step of outlawing the Socialist Party.

The Heimwehr insist on abolishing the Christian Socialist Party also and if Dr. Dollfuss accedes to this demand he will be left with limited popular support. With nothing but the Heimwehr behind him he will find it very difficult to resist the present National Socialist drive.

This is considered a week of great decisions here.

Many Socialists Slain in Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in the shipyards and in sheltered spots along the wharves.

The artillerymen used howitzers. Whether the rebels had field pieces was not immediately determined.

A sudden outburst of shooting in the Hernals district of Vienna in the late afternoon caused fears that the uprising had swept into the capital itself. No one could tell. The streets into the district were blocked off and police swung the muzzles of their machine guns toward every quarter from which danger could strike.

In Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol, where the Heimwehr last week unseated the elected government, the situation was well in hand.

The entire Heimwehr in the Tyrol was mobilized and saw to it that the Socialist efforts to carry out a strike were only slightly effective.

Authorities conducted a search throughout the district for weapons in the hands of civilians.

Meanwhile Chancellor Dollfuss Cabinet met in special session. It was expected that the Ministry would dissolve the Socialist Party.

Hundreds of Socialists had been arrested by noon.

Strife between the Government of Chancellor Dollfuss and the Socialists has been pending for some time as the result of Dr. Dollfuss' desire for a united Austrian front and jealousies between the political parties.

The Socialists traditionally have controlled the Government of the City of Vienna while some of Dr. Dollfuss' strongest support has come from the Heimwehr or home guard, the military Fascist organization.

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The Children's Page

How the Little Princess Learned to Smile

By DORIS GARST

THE photographer poked his head out from under the black cloth behind his camera and said to the little Princess, "All ready. Now, smile, please."

But the little Princess sat with the corners of her mouth turned down like the crescent of the moon turned upside down.

"Smile, please," repeated the photographer. "I can't get a pretty picture of you unless you smile."

"But," cried the nursemaid, "the little Princess has never learned to smile."

"Never learned to smile!" cried the photographer. "How terrible! But she *must* smile. This picture is to appear in newspapers all over the world. What will people think of a princess who cannot smile? The kingdom will be disgraced. I shall be ruined. No one will come to a photographer who cannot make the Princess smile for her picture."

The nursemaid shook her head sadly. "No one has ever been able to make the Princess smile," she said.

"Something *must* be done," cried the photographer. "She *must* smile." And he got strips of adhesive tape and pulled the corners of the Princess's mouth up and tried to hold them that way by taping together the skin at the edges of her cheeks and the corners of her eyes. Then he hid the tape by her curls. But the result was quite horrid. It wasn't in the least like a smile.

The Photographer Says 'No'

The photographer wrung his hands. "It is useless," he cried. "Take her away until she learns to smile. Then I will take her picture."

Because the photographer was famous all over the world, the King and Queen had wanted him to take the Princess's picture. They had hoped he would be able to make her smile because all the pictures he took were smiling ones. They were very disappointed that he had refused to take the Princess's picture, by they did not blame him, for they understood that people would surely expect a smiling picture of a princess.

The King shook his head sadly. "The little Princess *must* learn to smile," he said. "I shall offer a reward to anyone who can teach the little Princess to smile."

So the King offered a large reward to anyone who could teach the little Princess to smile, and people came from all over the world bearing wonderful gifts which would have made any other child on earth laugh aloud with joy. But with each gift the little Princess became more solemn and the corners of her mouth pulled down still further. Jesters and clowns came from every circus in the world and performed their funniest tricks before the little Princess, but not one smile could they get from her. She only frowned or yawned.

The cooks of the kingdom vied with each other to concoct delicious foods to please the little Princess, but she only yawned and pushed the beautiful dishes away and asked for bread and milk. The courtiers and the ladies-in-waiting and everyone about the palace hastened to wait upon the Princess and satisfy her every whim, but by this time the corners of her mouth drooped nearly to her chin. It was most distressing. It made people unhappy to look at her.

Then one day the little Princess wandered away. She did not know just why she left the palace where everyone was so good to her. She only knew that the forest stretching away behind the palace looked peaceful and quiet and she longed to go into it and lie down on the grass and gaze up through the leaves at the blue sky and the strange-shaped clouds drifting by. She had once tried to do that at home, but a throng of servants had followed her with pillows and blankets and fans. A court jester had climbed one of the trees above her and performed queer antics for her entertainment. One of the ladies-in-waiting had read aloud to her.

But today the little Princess wanted more than anything else in the world to be alone. So she pretended to be asleep at nap time, then crept off into the woods when no one was looking, taking with her only her favorite doll.

She lay for a long time on the soft grass, gazing up through the leaves at the blue sky and the lazily-drifting clouds, and enjoying the songs of the birds. Then she finally got up and started picking flowers. She loved them but she had never been allowed to pick them herself, for whenever she wanted a posy, someone jumped to pick it for her. Now she ran here and there and soon she had an armload of blossoms.

She went on a little farther and almost stepped on a little bird fluttering on the ground. She dropped her flowers and picked the little creature and stroked its feathers. She saw the mother bird fluttering near by. "Oh!" the little Princess cried. "Do not be afraid, mother bird. Your baby has fallen from its nest, but I'll put it back for you."

Something Happens

And the little Princess climbed up on a tree stump and put the frightened baby back in its nest. Then she climbed down and stood watching the happy fluttering of the mother bird over the nest. And then something happened to the little Princess's heart. It grew all beautifully warm and seemed to swell and swell, and then something happened to the little Princess's mouth. Its corners started lifting, and there all alone in the woods with no one to see, the little Princess *smiled*.

She picked up her doll and her flowers and went on. Soon she came to a little girl crying bitterly over her broken doll.

"Oh," cried the little Princess, "please don't cry."

"But it's the only doll I have," wailed the little girl.

"Here," said the Princess, "please take my doll. I want you to have it."

The little girl's eyes widened. "What a lovely doll!" she cried. "The loveliest I ever saw."

"It's yours," said the Princess simply.

Then at the sight of the joy on the little girl's face, that strange warm feeling again took hold of the Princess's heart, and again that feeling caused the corners of her mouth to lift—and she smiled. But the little girl didn't see anything strange about that. She was used to seeing people smile.

She was a woodcutter's daughter living alone in a tiny cottage with her father, and she invited the Princess home to supper with her, but of course she didn't know her guest was a princess, for the Princess's clothes were torn and she was as dirty as any other child would be who had played in the woods all the afternoon.

In the meantime, when it was discovered at the palace that the little Princess was missing, everything was thrown into an uproar. But it was not until the next morning that the searchers headed by the King and Queen came upon the humble woodcutter's cottage. They first looked through a window and saw the Princess sweeping the floor. Imagine their astonishment! But they were still more astonished when they saw her put the broom away and look at the floor she had swept and say: "There! I think that looks splendid!" Then she *SMILED!*

"She smiled!" whispered the King and the Queen and all the searchers. Then they peeked through the window to see what the Princess would do next. She put a saucer of milk down for the gray kitten. The kitten drank its fill, then rubbed itself against the Princess's legs.

"Look!" cried the Princess. "The kitten is thanking me for feeding it."

The she ran and threw her arms about the woodcutter's daughter's neck and cried: "Oh, thank you for letting me do things for you and kitten. I was never so happy in my life. Always people have done things for me. I never knew the joy of doing for others before." Then she smiled again.

The King and Queen looked at each other and gasped. "That was all that was the matter," mused the King. "She had everything done for her. She needed to do things for others to be happy."

"Of course," said the Queen, "How stupid of us!"

So the woodcutter's little girl went to live with the Princess, and the Princess was given pets to care for. She was allowed to plant a garden and tend her own flowers. She went every day to visit someone less fortunate than herself to see what she could do to help them. She shared her toys and everything she had with her new playmate, and she was as happy and smiling as a little girl should be whether she lives in a palace or a cottage.

The Song of the Books

By THE PIPER

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steeds, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Get-A-Way and Háry János: Maud and Miska Petersham. Illustrated. The Viking Press. $2.

HAVE you ever wondered what happens to all the old toys—three-legged horses, one-armed dolls, and little motorcars, scratched and scarred with their paint all gone? Here is a story about old toys that has been packed with merry words and rollicking pictures by those two favorite writers for children, Maud and Miska Petersham, and it tells us of a wonderful land where all the old toys go and are made new.

Get-a-way is an old toy horse made in America. Once he belonged to a little girl who loved him so much that she carried him always in her pocket even when she went to school. But there was a hole in her pocket which Get-a-way fell through one day and, though a little boy found him and was very kind to him, he soon thought he would hather have an airplane and threw the old horse away. On a rubbish heap Get-a-way met Háry Janos (pronounced Yahnnos)—a wooden soldier from Hungary. His bright blue coat and red trousers were bright no more; he was old and worn out with only one arm, but he was still proud and boastful.

The two cast-off toys traveled together to the land where toys are made new. There the Governor gave Get-a-way a new leg and soon made Janos bright again. Then away the old horse pranced and the little soldier goose-stepped as they went down the road in search of a place to live. They met beautiful lady dolls, a troop of wooden horses in a meadow, some bright clay pigs and many other toys; the more they met the liveller grew their adventures.

The Petershams have been all over the world looking at toys in museums and shops, and the most interesting ones they saw have been put into this book. The illustrations are lithographs in color and black and white. In them the toys look just like real toys and made us quite ready to believe in the happy world they go to after years of faithful service.

Gaston and Josephine: Georges Duplaix. Illustrated. Oxford University Press. $2.

This is the story of two little pigs—no, not three little pigs—two little pigs who grew up on a farm in France and traveled to America to visit their cousins.

Gaston and Josephine spent a day or two in Paris on their way to the boat. They saw a s much of the city as they could and were especially interested in the Zoo; the opera did not impress them particularly as they could not make out what the people on the stage were saying while the music was making such a noise. After a succession of adventures they finally reached their boat at Havre and were embarked for America, but their life on board did not stop with playing deck tennis and promenading. One foggy day when the siren went out of order Gaston and Josephine, being obliging little pigs, climbed up into the crow's nest and squeak-squeaked as loud as they could until the fog lifted. When they reached New York they were (of course!) given the Key to the city.

This gay-colored picture book will probably be given to boys and girls about five or seven years old, but unless they are very careful it will not stay long with them. Every page of the story is so ridiculously and delightfully illustrated that other members of the family, especially those who have crossed the ocean and visited France, will want to call the book their own for the sake of the chuckles that are in it.

Zeke the Raccoon: Rhea Wells. Illustrated. The Viking Press. $2.

You've often heard of boys having dogs or horses for pets, but what about a raccoon?

Two little raccoons lived with their mother in the hollow of an old oak tree, snuggling together in windy weather, crawling far out the boughs on moonlit nights. One day some people passed under the trees, one of the little coons leaned far over on his limb to see them and losing his balance fell down to the ground. Tom picked him up, named him Zeke (a short name because he was so tiny), and carried him home for a pet.

Tom is a nice boy—we feel friends with him at once—and Tom's mother is generous and understanding. She doesn't mind Tom's having a pet, and she forgives all the mischievous things that Zeke does because she knows he is learning. The book is a series of adventures, not only with the raccoon but with squirrels and monkeys and dogs. Zeke proves to be an intelligent and loyal pet and Tom is the kind of boy whose patience and love would make a playmate out of any animal. It is an unusual story and Mr. Wells has told it in a simple, entertaining way with plenty of illustrations in color and blac' and white.

I'm Busy: Maude Dutton Lynch. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

"What shall I do?" is the question put by many a small boy and girl when a long afternoon stretches before them or a rainy day keeps them indoors. But "I'm busy!" will soon be the cry if the small boy or girl is given Maude Dutton Lynch's book.

Mrs. Lynch has been very thoughtful in writing a foreword to mothers in this book that is otherwise written directly to boys and girls. If you are a mother or a teacher you will want to linger over that, but if you are a youngster you will rush on into the illustrated pages in which Mrs. Lynch suggests dozens of things for you to do and shows you how to set about doing them.

All the things you are most likely to think fun, the author has most likely thought out for you in practical ways, like building tree houses or having a dolls' tea party, planning cities and farms, giving magic lantern and marionette shows. She will tell you what to do with your pets to make them happy and comfortable and will show you what fun can be had from making scrapbooks, charts and maps, or running a family newspaper.

Minute Wonders of the World: Alfred Skrenda and Isabel Juergens. Illustrated. Grosset and Dunlap.

Here is a combination geography-guide-encyclopædia which every member of the family will be interested in. The youngest will be stirred by these wonders to know more about the world; older brother and sister will find them of great value in school studies; others who may be planning journeys or who journey by means of books and their own imagination will find route marks here.

"Minute Wonders of the World" falls into five sections: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania. Each section begins with an outline map on which are dotted the localities of the wonders, and then the 144 "wonders" follow. Each one is given a page containing a drawing and a small map to establish its position. The "wonders," natural and man-made, are described in a clear brief way which impresses itself easily; each takes just one minute to read.

You may like to wonder about the strange statues on Easter Island, puzzle over the pyramids and other stupendous deeds of man done so long ago that the dates are almost lost in history, or turn to the section on North America and marvel over the sequoia trees in California which are estimated to be the oldest living things on earth—5000 years old.

"Minute Wonders of the World" is an interesting book and one which every nursery, schoolroom, and family bookshelf will be the richer for having.

Doll's Cup Cake

1 doll's cup of butter.
1 doll's cup of sugar.
3 doll's cups of sifted flour.
1 doll's cup of milk.
1 salt spoon of baking powder.
1 egg.
Flavoring. Fruit if desired.
Makes a small loaf.

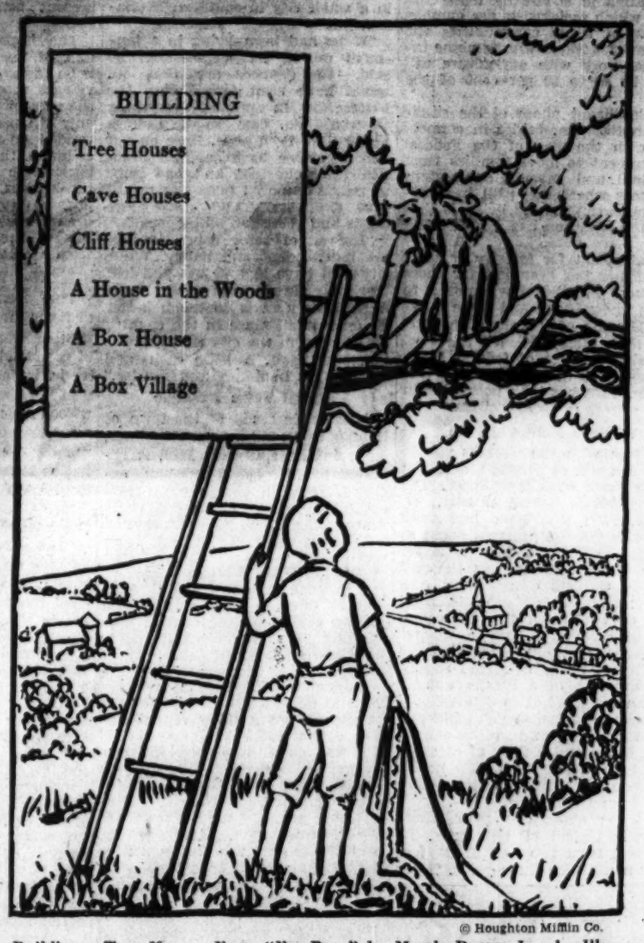
Reflection

Just thank God for being God
And letting you be you.
Just thank Him for the good He does—
The good He lets you do.
And thank Him most for being Love,
That you can show love too.

FREDDA R. GRATKE.

© The Viking Press

The Baby Feeds Some of His Cereal to Get-a-Way. From "Get-a-Way and Háry János." Stories and Pictures by Maud and Miska Petersham.



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Building a Tree House. From "I'm Busy" by Maude Dutton Lynch. Illustrations by Margaret Freeman.

February Secrets

By LOUISE C. HASTINGS

FEBRUARY is full of secrets that are hidden away out of sight, and it takes very bright eyes to find them. First of all, there are the willow trees. Watch them day after day and you will notice the twigs growing redder and redder. In sunny hollows you will probably find pussy willows. On warm days the buds of trees swell, and this means a party for our gray squirrels. Sap is running from sugar maples. Red squirrels know this and help themselves.

Pushing through the ice in swampy places you will find the first flowers of spring—the skunkcabbage. This is another of February's secrets. It is the banquet hall of the early bees. You boys and girls may not care to pick skunkcabbage and bring it home, because it has an unpleasant odor, as its name signifies, but it is a very interesting plant to study. You will get quite a thrill when you see it poking its head up, because there are no other flowers out-of-doors when it first appears.

But you are not the only ones that get a February thrill when skunkcabbage wakens. The bees feast on its hidden sweets. They are the first guests of the season to the spring party given by this plant. How they love their daily banquets!

A Winter Hike

Whatever else you boys and girls do this month, be sure to go off on a hike in the country, even if it is on skiis, with a pencil and notebook in your pocket. Write down every sign of spring that you notice. Write the name of every bird you see or hear. Write everything that seems interesting or unusual. A year from now you may like to read your notes over, and take a similar walk, and see similar sights. But there will be new things to see and new notes to put in your book every year.

This month you will hear the spring call of the little chickadee. It sounds just as if he were calling "pree-bee." The male bird sings it in one key and the female answers him a bit lower. If you love birds, this bit of music always gives a thrill. All winter long chickadees have been calling their name—"Chickadee-dee-dee-dee," but in February their song differs.

Look for the tree-trunk birds. They have been doing police duty for Mother Nature all winter long, eating insect eggs and grubs under the bark and they are still at work. Their duty is to rid the trunk and branches of injurious pests. They are our friends. How many of them have you seen?

This month you should be able to locate the following tree-trunk birds—the white-breasted nuthatch and his relative the red-breasted, which later on will go farther north, both the downy and hairy woodpecker, and the brown creeper. At the 10-cent store buy a small Bird Guide to keep in your pocket. As you see any bird identify it by the pictures, and then read the descriptions to see if they match up with the bird you are watching.

The music of crows and blue jays is still heard. This year you may be fortunate enough to see evening grosbeaks. They are not a common sight but the cold weather we have had has brought them into our yards where feeding stations attract them.

Squirrels and Chipmunks

February is the month when owls set up housekeeping. Red squirrels, and gray squirrels also, are looking for their mates. Chipmunks come out of their winter holes on warm days, though they do not stay long. Woodchucks peek out to study the weather and the chance of finding food. Skunks prowl around too. Food is scarce in February. Weasels grow bolder. If you are near fresh water look for muskrats. They may be seen occasionally near their homes. Sometimes deer come out of the woods. It all depends where we live, or where we take our walks and drives, whether we see any of these birds and animals.

In Delaware, the Indians used to call February the "frog moon," because frogs put in an appearance then. If any of you boys and girls live there, you might look for them, but if you live in the latitude of Massachusetts you will not need to search for them until March.

February is called "the between month"—between winter and spring. It has both winter weather and days that feel springlike. It is an interesting month to get acquainted with. Let us all try to find its hidden secrets and to know them better!

Peter, the Carrier Dog

Peter is a beautiful black retriever, who lives near Helston in Cornwall.

He may often be seen looking across a field which separates the house where he lives from the road, and listening for the approach of the bus that runs to and from the town some miles away.

This bus brings parcels for Peter's mistress, and whenever it is due—and Peter knows the times quite well—he is always ready, perched up on the rustic chair in front of the house, waiting for the word to go and fetch the parcels. Then down he jumps and goes bounding across the field to the gate by which the bus conductor leaves them.

Wagging his tail with pleasure, Peter takes hold of the nearest parcel by the string or in his mouth, and trotting back proudly delivers it to his mistress. Then he returns for the others, and is not satisfied until he sees them all safely indoors.

Sometimes it happens that a parcel is too large and heavy for him to pick up easily, but he always tries very hard to do so, wagging his tail all the time and dragging the parcel along until his mistress comes and helps him with it.

Peter has also learned to bring eggs in his mouth from the hens' nests, giving them carefully into his mistress's hands. He never breaks them, or anything else that he carries, for his mouth is so gentle and soft.

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The Mail Bag

Oswestry, Shropshire, England

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years of age and this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Page and the Mail Bag. I love reading the letters from distant lands.

I have a cat as a pet; his name is Richard and he is half Persian. He has a beautiful coat and a loving manner. Every morning he waits for the milkman.

My hobby is games and the game I like best is netball.

Oswestry is a border town between England and Wales. Offas Dike is in the neighborhood. This dike was built to stop the Welshmen from coming into England.

With love to all the Monitor readers. Edith H.

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am so happy when my mother reads Snubs and Waddles to me. I like the children's stories in the Monitor, too. We read "Theodore Bear Wins Five Carrots" and had such fun finding the animals in the trees.

This year I rode on the Royal Typewriter Float in the Tournament of Roses. It rained so hard when the parade started that I couldn't get on, but when the float came by our store, it had stopped raining, and some other children and I ran out and got in our places.

I am five years old. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and would like so much to hear from some of the Mail Bag children.

Donald A.

Montreal West, Canada

Dear Editor:

I have read many letters in the Mail Bag and thought I would like to write one, too. I am 9 years old and am in the fourth grade at school. In this province, where there are so many French people, we are taught French from the third grade up. It is taught by the gramaphone method and we all think our French lessons are great fun.

We are having lots of skating and skiing this winter because there is so much snow.

In the summer, we go to our summer cottage in Muskoka, which is about 400 miles from here, a lovely district of woods, lakes, and hills. My brother and I have a diving board and we go in bathing several times a day. One year we had a pet porcupine at the cottage. We called him "Dinty." He was very tame and friendly. I would like to hear from girls near my age wherever they may live. Monica F.

Cadillac, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Can you find a place in the Mail Bag columns for me? I am 10 years old, and in the fifth grade in school, and attend the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday, and enjoy it very much.

I especially enjoy the Monitor, which we get at Sunday School, and would like very much to hear from boys and girls from foreign countries as well as the United States. I am collecting stamps, and have just joined a junior stamp club, and if there is anyone who would like to exchange stamps, I would like to hear from them, as I have many duplicate stamps.

Cadillac is a city located in the northern part of Michigan. It was famous at one time for its great lumber industries, but now the lumber is about gone, and farming is taking its place.

We have several furniture factories. One of them is a table factory, said to be the largest table factory in the United States, which turns out some very beautiful tables.

Clarence C. McC.

The following would like to receive letters:

Virginia H. (10), Vancouver, British Columbia. From South Africa.

Ernie B. (9), Chicago, Illinois. From Mozambique and Hong Kong.

Ned B. (8), Chcago, Illinois. From Alaska and Iceland.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

NEWS
from your
"Home Town"

There's good news from your home city in the advertisements of local stores that appear in The Christian Science Monitor. They are in effect your local part of the Monitor. They inform you of interesting things about merchants and others who stand ready to help you make wise purchases. Make it a point to look for the news from your "home town."

The Home Forum

Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln

STRANGE mingling of mirth and tears, of the tragic and grotesque, of cap and crown, of Socrates and Rabelais, of Æsop and Marcus Aurelius, of all that is gentle and just, humorous and honest, merciful, wise, laughable, lovable and divine, and all consecrated to the use of man; while through all, and over all, an overwhelming sense of obligation, of chivalric loyalty to truth, and upon all the shadow of the tragic end. . . .

Lincoln was not a type. He stands alone—no ancestors, no fellows, and no successors. He had the advantage of living in a new country, of social equality, of personal freedom, of seeing in the horizon of his future the perpetual star of hope. He preserved his individuality and his self-respect. He knew and mingled with men of every kind; and, after all, men are the best books. He became acquainted with the ambitions and hopes of the heart, the means used to accomplish ends, the springs of action and the seeds of thought. He was familiar with nature, with actual things with common facts. He loved and appreciated the poem of the year, the drama of the seasons.

In a new country, a man must possess at least three virtues—honesty, courage, and generosity. In cultivated society, cultivation is often more important than soil. A well-executed counterfeit passes more readily than a blurred genuine. . . . In a new country, character is essential; in the old, reputation is sufficient. In the new, they find what a man really is; in the old, he generally passes for what he resembles. . . .

Lincoln never finished his education. To the night of his death he was a pupil, a learner, an inquirer, a seeker after knowledge. . . .

Lincoln was a many-sided man, acquainted with smiles and tears, complex in brain, single in heart, direct as light; and his words, candid as mirrors, gave the perfect image of his thought. He was never afraid to ask—never too dignified to admit that he did not know. No man had keener wit or kinder humor. He was not solemn. Solemnity is a mask worn by ignorance and hypocrisy—it is the preface, prologue, and index to the cunning or the stupid. He was natural in his life and thought—master of the story-teller's art, in illustration apt, in application perfect, liberal in speech, shocking Pharisees and prudes, using any word that wit could disinfect. . . .

He was an orator—clear, sincere, natural. He did not pretend. He did not say what he thought others thought, but what he thought. If you wish to be sublime you must be natural—you must keep close to the grass. You must sit by the fireside of the heart; above the clouds it is too cold. You must be simple in your speech; too much polish suggests insincerity. The great orator idealizes the real, transfigures the common, makes even the inanimate throb and thrill, fills the gallery of the imagination with statues and pictures perfect in form and color, brings to light the gold hoarded by memory, the miser—shows the glittering coin to the spendthrift, hope—enriches the brain, ennobles the heart, and quickens the conscience. Between his lips, words bud and blossom.

If you wish to know the difference between an orator and an elocutionist—between what is felt and what is said—between what the heart and brain can do together and what the brain can do alone—read Lincoln's wondrous words at Gettysburg, and then the speech of Edward Everett. The oration of Lincoln will never be forgotten. It will live until languages are dead and lips are dust. The speech of Everett will never be read. The elocutionists believe in the virtue of voice, the ublimity of syntax, the majesty of long sentences, and the genius of gesture. The orator loves the real, the simple, the natural. He places the thought above all. He knows that the greatest ideas should be expressed in the shortest words—that the greatest statues need the least drapery.

Lincoln was an immense personality—firm but not obstinate. Obstinacy is egotism—firmness, heroism. He influenced others without effort, unconsciously; and they submitted to him as men submit to nature, unconsciously. He was severe with himself, and for that reason lenient with others. He appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as stealthily as others committed crimes. Almost ashamed of tenderness, he said and did the noblest words and deeds with that charming confusion—that awkwardness—that is the perfect grace of modesty. As a noble man, wishing to pay a small debt to a poor neighbor, reluctantly offers a hundred-dollar bill and asks for change, fearing that he may be suspected either of making a display of wealth or a pretense of payment, so Lincoln hesitated to show his wealth of goodness, even to the best he knew.

A great man stooping, not wishing to make his fellows feel that they were small or mean.

He knew others, because perfectly acquainted with himself. He cared nothing for place, but everything for principle; nothing for money, but everything for independence. Where no principle was involved, easily swayed—willing to go slowly, if in the right direction—sometimes willing to stop, but he would not go back, and he would not go wrong. He was willing to wait. He knew that the event was not waiting, and that fate was not the fool of chance. He knew that slavery had defenders, but no defense, and that they who attack the right must wound themselves. He was neither tyrant nor slave. He neither knelt nor scorned. With him, men were neither great nor small—they were right or wrong. Through manners, clothes, titles, rags and race he saw the real—that which is. Beyond accident, policy, compromise and war he saw the end. He was patient as Destiny, whose undecipherable hieroglyphs were so deeply graven on his sad and tragic face.

Nothing discloses real character like the use of power. It is easy for the weak to be gentle. Most people can bear adversity. But if you wish to know what a man really is, give him power. This is the supreme test. It is the glory of Lincoln that, having almost absolute power, he never abused it, except upon the side of mercy.

Wealth could not purchase power could not awe this divine, this loving man. He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong. Hating slavery, pitying the master—seeking to conquer, not persons, but prejudices—he was the embodiment of the self-denial, the courage, the hope, and the nobility of a nation. He spoke, not to inflame, not to upbraid, but to convince. He raised his hands, not to strike, but in benediction. He longed to pardon. He loved to see the pearls of joy on the cheeks of a wife whose husband he had rescued from death.

Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest Civil War. He is the gentlest memory of our world.—ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, in "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln by Distinguished Men of His Time." Collected by ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE and published by North American Review, 1888.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Abraham Lincoln

This man whose homely face you look upon,
Was one of nature's masterful, great men;
Born with strong arms, that unfought battles won;
Direct of speech, and cunning with the pen.

Chosen for large designs he had the art
Of winning with his humor, and he went
Straight to the mark, which was the human heart;
Wise, too, for what he could not break, he bent.

Upon his back a more than Atlas-load,
The burden of the Commonwealth was laid;
He stooped, and rose up to it, though the road
Shot suddenly downwards, not a whit dismayed.
Hold, warriors, councillors, kings! All now give place
To this dear Benefactor of the race.

—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, Poems.

The Rail-Splitter

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Kept His Tools Sharp: From a Linoleum Block Print by Dwight C. Sturges

A Little Girl Visits Me

This little girl does not come to see me every day. She is sudden in her visits, like the butterfly that alights on my bowl of flowers, or the robin that presents himself for crumbs when I am thinking of nothing but digging up worms in my garden. We do not greet each other politely, with "How'd you do?" and shaking hands, for we pride ourselves on being unconventional. We continue our talk of four days ago, or begin a breathless recital of something wonderful that has happened or is going to happen shortly.

And how we do talk! During the conversation, there is sure to be mention of the word mischief or biscuit. It is extraordinary how often the little girl has to whisper it amid bursts of laughter before I know which it is.

If it is mischief, I beg her not to; and, with eyes full of it, she assures me she won't. If it is biscuit, and there are none, we put on our hats—at least I do—and we go round to the baker. He knows us quite well now, and is not surprised when we ask him for a brown bird sitting on four green eggs in a brown nest, price one penny. The little girl always offers me a bit, but I tell her I like the tom-tits in my garden better; so she soon bites off its head, and tells me what it tastes like. Among our topics of conversation is one thing the little girl is always ready to talk of, and that is that a long time ago (though not to me), a small creature, not quite two years old, appeared in my garden, wearing a flower-pot on its head and carrying a puppy under its arm. We laugh a great deal over this, for we still seem to see the small creature talking to self under its flower-pot, and I remark how glad I am it grew up to be the little girl who now talks to me.

Another thing that interests us is how people fly up in the air. The little girl has not yet reached the stage when the newspaper has become more than a curious pattern of black dots. So at present I read to her, and she tells me earnestly she is going to fly; but it will be quicker than any noisy machine, for in a flash she will be there! Then her gaze rests on me tenderly as she says that I shall fly, too, and we both sit silent for a moment, thinking how lovely it will be. And what fun! We don't say goodby. She just runs off and waves in farewell, what is left of the chocolate bird.

M. A. B.

Goddelijke Liefde, het besturend Beginsel

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

VEEL menschen zijn gelijk schepen zonder roer, schepen, die niet in staat zouden wezen eene bepaalde bestemming te bereiken en die in een storm hulpeloos zijn. Zij beseffen niet, dat zij zich kunnen laten leiden door een begrijpen van het goddelijk Beginsel, en dientengevolge schijnt hun leven meer of minder doelloos te zijn. Zij volbrengen niet heel veel, dat waarlijk de moeite waard is, en in moeilijke tijden gevoelen zij zich vaak hulpeloos.

De mensch, die meent dat hem een betrouwbare gids ontbreekt, kan het Boek der Boeken, den Bijbel, tot zijne kompaskaart voor het leven maken. Door dit boek kan hij God leeren kennen, het goddelijk Beginsel van al het werkelijke zijn, in hetwelk des menschen ware „ik" inbegrepen is. In het streven om hun leven volgens den Bijbel af te bakenen, is het voor velen van groote hulp geweest den Bijbel, te zamen met het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy, te bestudeeren, want op eene wijze die door ieder begrepen kan worden, maakt dit boek de geestelijke waarheden duidelijk, welke de Bijbel behelst. Het brengt het feit naar voren, dat God het immer-tegenwoordig Beginsel en goddelijke Liefde is, en dat de mensch de weerspiegeling, het beeld en de gelijkenis, van God is, en derhalve altoos bestuurd wordt door het goddelijk Beginsel. Het doet ons inzien, dat wij in het menschelijk begrip van het bestaan op den juisten weg geleid worden door ons te houden aan het feit, dat de werkelijke mensch, die immer in volkomenheid bestuurd wordt, ons ware „ik" is.

De groote Weg-bereider, Christus Jezus, heeft voorzeker verstaan, dat hij eene bepaalde zending te vervullen had, toen hij zeide: „Hiertoe ben ik geboren en hiertoe ben ik in de wereld gekomen, opdat ik der waarheid getuigenis geven zoude." Sprekende over Jezus, heeft Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health* (blz. 26) geschreven: „Zijne zending was de Wetenschap van het hemelsche zijn te openbaren, te bewijzen wat God is, en wat Hij doet voor den mensch." De Meester heeft bewezen, dat het goddelijk Beginsel van het harmonische zijn immer tegenwoordig en almachtig is, want hij wendde zijn begrijpen van deze waarachtigheid aan, om de geloofwijze van zonde, ziekte, gebrek en den dood teniet te doen, en bescherming en leiding te vinden bij zijn verheven levenswerk. Hij heeft gedemonstreerd, dat er geen macht is tegengesteld aan God.

Indien wij het leven van Jezus nauwlettend beschouwen,—zijne levenswijze, zijne onzelfzuchtigheid, zijne groote liefde voor de menschheid, zijne willigheid om zich aan de kruisiging te onderwerpen opdat hij ten volle en voor alle tijden de waarheid die hij leerde zou mogen bewijzen,—dan zal ons duidelijk worden, wat in *Science and Health* (blz. 26) verklaard wordt: „Jezus' leer en toepassing van Waarheid omvatten een zoodanig offer, dat wij gedwongen zijn te erkennen, dat het Beginsel er van Liefde is." Ten einde aan het licht te brengen, dat God Liefde is, heeft de Meester gewezen op Gods zorg voor de raven, voor de muschkens en voor den mensch, en nadat hij zijne discipelen gesproken had van de vervolgingen, welke zij te verduren zouden hebben, zeide hij tot hen: „Doch niet een haar van uw hoofd zal verloren gaan."

Alleen dan wanneer wij oprechtheid, waarheid-lievendheid en barmhartigheid tot uiting brengen, kunnen wij verwachten geleid en beschermd te worden door het goddelijk Beginsel, door het oneindige goede. In *Science and Health* (blz. 453) lezen wij: „Oprechtheid is geestelijke macht. Onoprechtheid is menschelijke zwakheid, die de goddelijke hulp verbeurt." Naarmate wij onzelfzuchtig, vergevensgezind, geduldig en mededoogend zijn, worden wij bewust van het immer-tegenwoordig Beginsel, de goddelijke Liefde,—bewust van het Opperwezen, dat teederlijk zorg draagt voor alle dingen in Zijne oneindige schepping.

Een begrijpen van God,—het goede,—en van des menschen tot-één-zijn met het goddelijk Beginsel, bevrijdt ons van een sterfelijk begrip van ons „ik", dat vaak onoprecht, leugenachtig, zelfzuchtig en liefdeloos is; gaat men eenmaal de waarachtigheid begrijpen en in toepassing brengen, dat de geestelijke mensch bestuurd wordt door het goddelijk Beginsel, door het oneindige goede, dan brengt men spontaan oprechtheid, waarheidlievendheid, barmhartigheid, en rechtvaardigheid tot uiting. Gaat men inzien, dat het goddelijk Beginsel, door hetwelk de werkelijke mensch immer bestuurd wordt, oneindige Liefde is, dan brengt men spontaan onzelfzuchtigheid, vergevensgezindheid, geduld en mededoogen tot uiting. De vruchten van dit ware denken en handelen zijn eene betere gezondheid en betere toestanden in het algemeen.

De zakenman, die geestelijk denkt en in overeenstemming met Waarheid handelt, bevindt, dat hij op goddelijke wijze geleid wordt bij het nemen van besluiten, en in al hetgeen hij onderneemt, zal hij intelligentie uitdrukken. De huisvrouw, die aldus denkt en handelt, bevindt, dat zij haar werk op intelligente wijze en met gemak en blijdschap verricht. Wat ook de bezigheden van den mensch zijn mogen, zoo hij zich standvastig aan de waarheid houdt, dat de mensch immer bezield wordt door het goddelijk Beginsel,—het oneindige goede of goddelijke Liefde,—zal hij meer liefde en oprechtheid gaan uiten dan te voren, en dit zal steeds meer van het goede in zijne dagelijksche ervaring brengen.

Een ieder, wiens voortdurend streven het is, des menschen tot-één-zijn met het goddelijk Beginsel, met Liefde, te verwezenlijken, zal het bewustzijn gewinnen van Gods liefdevolle zorg voor den mensch, Zijne geestelijke idee. Meer en meer zal hij de immer-tegenwoordigheid en almacht van goddelijke Liefde gaan beseffen, en de woorden van den grooten Meester tot de zijne kunnen maken: „Die mij gezonden heeft, is met mij: de Vader heeft mij niet alléén gelaten."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Divine Love, the Governing Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY are like ships without rudders, ships which would not be able to reach a given destination and would be helpless in a storm. They do not realize that they can be guided by an understanding of the divine Principle of being, and therefore their lives seem to be more or less aimless. They do not accomplish very much that is worth while, and in time of trouble often feel helpless.

The individual who thinks he has nothing dependable to guide him can make the great book, the Bible, his chart in life. Through it he can learn of God, the divine Principle of all real being, including man's true selfhood. Many have been greatly aided in the endeavor to chart their lives by the Bible by studying it in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, for in language which all can comprehend this book makes plain the spiritual truths contained in the Bible. It makes evident the fact that God is ever present Principle, divine Love, and that man is the reflection, the image and likeness, of God, and is therefore always governed by divine Principle. It shows that by earnestly holding to the fact that the real man, who is ever perfectly governed, is our true selfhood, we can be guided aright in this human sense of existence.

The great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, certainly understood that he had a definite purpose to express when he said, "For this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." Referring to Jesus, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 26), "His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man." The Master proved that the divine Principle of harmonious being is ever present and omnipotent, for he used the understanding of this fact to destroy the belief of sin, sickness, lack, death, and to protect and guide him in his great mission. He demonstrated that there is no power opposed to God.

If we carefully consider the life of Jesus, his manner of living, his unselfishness, his great love for mankind, his willingness to submit to the crucifixion in order that he might prove fully and finally the truth that he taught, we shall see that, as it is pointed out in Science and Health (p. 26), "Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love." In trying to bring out the fact that God is Love, the Master spoke of God's care for the raven, the sparrow, and for men, and after telling his disciples of the persecutions they would go through, he said to them, "But there shall not an hair of your head perish."

Only as we express honesty, truthfulness, mercy, can we expect to be guided and protected by divine Principle, infinite good. In Science and Health we read (p. 453): "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." As we become unselfish, forgiving, patient, and compassionate, we become conscious of the ever present Principle, divine Love, the Being who tenderly cares for everything in His infinite creation.

The understanding of God, good, and of man's at-one-ment with divine Principle, frees one from a mortal sense of selfhood, which is often dishonest, untruthful, selfish, and unloving; for, grasping and applying the fact that spiritual man is governed by divine Principle, infinite good, one naturally expresses honesty, truthfulness, mercy, justice. Understanding that divine Principle, which ever governs the real man, is infinite Love, one naturally expresses unselfishness, forgiveness, patience, compassion. The fruits of this true thinking and acting are better health and better conditions in general.

The business man who thinks spiritually and acts in accord with Truth finds himself being divinely guided in making decisions, and he expresses intelligence in all his affairs. The housewife who so thinks and acts finds herself doing her work intelligently and with ease and joy. Whatever may be the individual's occupation, if he steadfastly holds to the truth that man is ever animated by divine Principle, infinite good or divine Love, he will express more love and uprightness than formerly, and this will bring more and more good into his human experience.

Each one who continuously strives to realize man's at-one-ment with divine Principle, Love, will gain the consciousness of God's loving care for man. His spiritual idea. He will realize more and more divine Love's ever-presence and omnipotence, and be able to say in the words of the great Master, "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

The Schubertian Song

Schubert's dramatic songs are very considerable, but the most part of his songs are of a certain meditative order. In them he is not addressing the world; he is finding things out for himself as he goes his lyric way, and turning them over for his own charmed gaze. Concert songs are rare in Schubert. He himself, we know, gave but one concert in his life.

One does not read lyrical poetry to a crowd. And extemporizing on the pianoforte is naturally a private entertainment. (There was in Schubert's day even a fashion of extemporizing publicly: to be taken as an outward sign of the widespread domestic habit.) In the early days of the pianoforte, fingers must always have been tapping and sounding in the exploration of the new keyboard's possibilities.

The Schubertian song was not what other songs had been, but was the outcome of a delight in the new poetry and the new instrument. In effect it combined the reading of verse and the practice of music within the most exclusive of conditions—within the room of two or three intimates, and possibly indeed of the utterly solitary. The Schubertian song is the thing we know, first from the impulse received by its marvellous author from Schiller's and Goethe's lyrical works; and secondly from the suggestions that arose in the course of the wanderings of his fingers over the keys. . . .

Schubert sang well as a boy, but as a man not otherwise, one gathers, than composers usually do. His vocal writing was not based on any splendid school of singing. It originated as did his instrumental style, in a circle of more or less domestic music-making where no doubt the will had often to be taken for the deed. The grand singing of the day was (as in the main it continued for long) Italian. Schubert's friend the barytone Vogl, whom he had much admired some years before he knew him, was distinguished by his culture, his intelligence, his interpretative gifts, and the literary and dramatic sense in his declamation. He deplores in his memoirs that there was no German school of singing able to do justice to Schubert's vocal writings. Schubert composed, whether instrumentally or vocally, for the sake of the thing done and not with his eye on the effective doing of it. Nine times out of ten his intentions are intimate. In all his characteristic pieces his thought is set not at all on singing as such, but on the musical expression of the poetry in his mind, and out of that poetry arise his vocal style and the particular demands it makes.—From "Schubert's Songs," by RICHARD CAPELL. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Company.)

Man on a Mountain

A man on a mountain—
Nothing else around
Save a lonesome tree
And a far faint sound
Of iron on granite,
Of hammers that pound
Where a road-bed is building
Over untrod ground.

A man on a mountain
Looks into the skies
And down to the valley
Where the workman plies
A pick and a shovel
Till a road shall rise
And the road-builder too
Get heaven in his eyes.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

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Financial: News and Comment

PWA to Auction Bonds Taken As Loan Collateral

Half Billion of State and Municipal Issues May Be Sold

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Machinery has been set up by the Public Works Administration to sell bonds of states, cities and other public bodies acquired in financing non-federal public works projects, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, announced today.

The marketing of these securities will be undertaken through the finance division of the Public Works Administration, headed by Mr. Philip M. Benton. The identity of the first bonds to be offered, together with the time for submitting and opening bids and conditions of the sale, will be announced when determined. Sealed bids will be received and the bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. The administrator will reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Bonds of states, cities, school districts, counties and other public bodies which have received PWA loans to be repaid with interest at 4 per cent will be included in the blocks to be sold.

While purchasers of these bonds will have the benefits incident to the examination PWA has made of projects and communities represented in the securities, Mr. Ickes pointed out that they are not to be considered in any way "guaranteed" by the Government or any of its branches.

"I have issued instructions to my staff to avoid any statements which might be misrepresented as endowing securities offered by the PWA with any guarantee," Mr. Ickes said. "They are offered in accordance with the plan of the Public Works program since its inception."

Every security in the PWA portfolio was examined carefully by experts in the PWA finance and legal divisions prior to execution of the bond purchase contract under which ownership of the bonds was acquired.

Eventually as bond purchase contracts are executed, the PWA will probably have possession of about $500,000,000 in non-federal securities. Projects against which these bonds have been issued include water works, extensions of water systems, sewer systems, toll bridges, street paving, public buildings, and other municipal facilities, some of which are self-liquidating and others of which are backed by the general obligation bonds of the borrower.

Treasury Planning A New Bond Issue Of $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A $1,000,000,000 borrowing is expected to be announced this week by the Treasury.

This decision was understood to have been reached at a conference between Secretary Morgenthau, Tom Smith and Marriner Eccles, his special assistants, and other Treasury officials.

The determination to continue borrowing despite a huge cash balance of $4,331,000,000 indicated the Administration plans to hold intact much of the dollar profit on gold.

Since President Roosevelt's budget estimate that $10,000,000,000 would have to be borrowed to meet recovery costs and maturing obligations, the Treasury has borrowed $1,000,000,000 in a flotation three weeks ago of two certificate issues. Another $1,000,000,000 would leave still $8,000,000,000 to be borrowed.

Another exchange issue of securities for offering to holders of the $1,000,000,000 in Fourth Liberty bonds which mature in April is expected at the Treasury. The next maturity falls on March 15 and amounts to $460,000,000.

Pennsylvania Road Plans to Purchase 100,000 Tons Rails

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company notified the Interstate Commerce Commission today that it plans to purchase from four large steel companies a total of 100,000 tons of new steel rails with money borrowed from the Public Works Administration.

The company asked permission to issue and sell to the Government $3,650,000 of 10-year 4 per cent serial notes repayable in semi-annual installments beginning 18 months after delivery.

The notes would be secured by 22,000 shares of common stock of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company valued at $2,200,000 and 36,000 shares of Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company common stock valued at $1,800,000.

The steel will be purchased from the following companies:

Bethlehem Steel Company, 44,000 tons; Inland Steel Company, 6000 tons; the Carnegie Steel Company, 42,000 tons and the Illinois Steel Company, 8000 tons.

The prices to be paid will be $36.375 a ton for number one grade and $34.375 for number two grade. These are the prices agreed upon last spring between President Roosevelt and the steel companies.

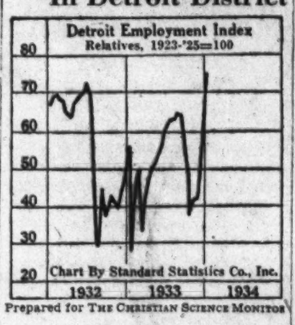
Leading Markets Closed For Lincoln Holiday

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Principal security and commodity markets in New York and Chicago, as well as banks, were closed today in observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

New Orleans cotton market, Savannah naval stores and the New York livestock market continued to do business.

Winnipeg grain, Liverpool cotton and all other foreign markets remained open.

Employment Gains In Detroit District



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EMPLOYMENT in the Detroit district is currently at the best level of the last three years, and February is expected to show a further gain.

American Dollar Rules Heavy At $5.04½ to Pound

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Dropping slowly throughout the day, the United States dollar closed tonight at $5.04½ to the pound, 1½ cents below Saturday's final quotation of $5.03. The market was affected by the holiday on the New York Exchange and the lack of communication with Paris where a general strike disrupted telephone calls and telegraphic messages.

Offerings in connection with the American purchases of gold, given as the reason for the easing of the dollar, more than offset the limited commercial demand.

Movement of the French franc was over a narrower margin but the rate hardened to 77.38 to the pound, the closing figure as compared with Saturday's close of 77.65.

Recent heavy movements toward the United States have had the effect of gradually bringing the franc and dollar rates and gold prices closer, thus reducing the profit on shipments to New York.

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP)—The United States dollar dropped 9 centimes to close at 15.36 francs (6.51 cents to the franc) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with Saturday's closing figure of 15.45 francs (6.47 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.535 marks (39.40 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with 2.555 marks (39.13 cents to the mark) on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Government stocks of gold mounted another $5,000,000 today to a new high of $7,043,805,209.

Dollar profit on devaluation of the gold dollar also increased from $2,806,666,361 to $2,806,817,226.

The gold stock is valued at $35 an ounce under President Roosevelt's devaluation order.

Commodity Prices Advance for Sixth Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Wholesale commodity prices in the week ended Feb. 3 continued to rise to higher levels. The upturn was mostly the result of further strength recorded by farm products and foods. The advance is the sixth successive weekly rise in the United States Department of Labor commodity index and placed the index number at 72.8 per cent of the 1926 average, compared with 72.4 per cent for the week ended Jan. 27.

The index of the general level, which rose by six-tenths of 1 per cent over the previous week, registered an advance of 1½ per cent over the high point reached during last year, when the index stood at 71.7 for the week of Nov. 18. Present prices are 21½ per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago, when the general index stood at 60.0. As compared with the low point of the year 1933 (week ended March 4), when the index was 59.6, the current index is up by slightly more than 22 per cent and places the general level 23½ per cent under the average for the year 1929, when the index number registered 95.3.

Eight of the ten major groups of items covered by the bureau showed an increase, with only two groups, fuel and lighting and chemicals, recording fractional declines.

	Feb.3 1934	Jan.27 1934	Feb.4 1933	Mch 4 1933
All commodities	72.8	72.4	60.0	59.6
Farm products	60.5	59.5	40.2	40.6
Food	65.7	65.0	53.6	53.4
Hides & leath prds	90.5	90.4	68.3	67.6
Textile products	76.5	76.4	51.4	50.6
Fuel & lite matels	73.9	74.0	64.7	64.4
Metals & mt prds	85.1	84.7	78.1	77.4
Building materials	86.4	86.2	70.0	70.1
Chemicals & drugs	75.0	75.1	71.8	71.3
Housefrnshg goods	81.8	81.7	72.8	72.7
Miscellaneous	68.4	68.1	60.8	59.6
All comdities other than farm prods and foods	78.7	78.5	66.8	66.2

Sharp Increase In Automobile Workers

DETROIT, Feb. 12 (AP)—The automobile code authority announces that 162,971 workers were employed on Feb. 1 in plants of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce members in the Detroit area, which includes Pontiac, Flint and Lansing, compared with 103,071 on the same date a year ago.

The figures do not include the Ford Motor Company which, according to semi-official reports, is employing approximately 100,000 persons, about 45,000 of whom are at work in the Detroit area plants.

The code authority also denied allegations the American Federation of Labor said last week it was investigating reports that automobile manufacturers were requiring their employees to work longer hours than the code permits.

Kelvinator's Big Gain

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12—January shipments of Kelvinator Corporation amounting to 12,132 units, were 223 per cent of those for the corresponding month of 1933.

Credit Institution For Soviet Trade Nears Completion

RFC Organizing Export-Import Bank to Help American Exporters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Organization of an $11,000,000 export-import bank to furnish credits to private exporters who wish to ship American products to the Soviet was nearing completion here today.

While having general banking powers, the export-import bank "will, unless otherwise ordered by the President, confine its operations solely to those with the Soviet Union or its agencies," according to Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is subscribing to $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the new institution. An additional $1,000,000 in common stock will be provided from emergency funds available through the National Industrial Recovery Act.

A study made by former Senator Smith W. Brookhart, just prior to recognition of the Soviet Government by this country, said that Russia could buy $520,000,000 worth of American goods immediately if adequate credit could be arranged. Mr. Brookhart studied especially the opportunities for disposing of American farm surpluses and machinery in Russia. He pointed out that the success of any large trade program would depend on the credit this Government extended to exporters, citing cases where European countries guarantee up to 75 per cent payment to firms on their exports to Russia.

Inasmuch as the size of American trade with Russia depends on the reciprocity this country shows in importing Russian goods as well as exporting products to that country, the bank will have power to finance imports as well as exports.

Mr. Jones said one of the first transactions of the new bank might be the possible sale of 500,000 bales of cotton and perhaps some copper. As additional capital is needed, he said, it can be furnished through the purchase of more preferred stock by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by the bank borrowing from the RFC or other banks.

The trustees of the bank named in the charter which was taken out in the District of Columbia are Mr. Robert Kelley, representing the Department of State; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, representing the Department of Commerce; Mr. Chester Davis, representing the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Stanley Reed, general counsel for the RFC, and Mr. Lynn P. Talley, assistant to the directors of the RFC and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Tom K. Smith, assistant to Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, will represent the Treasury.

Gold by the Ton Being Delivered To United States

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The ton has temporarily superseded the pound sterling and the dollar as the unit of shipment in the wholesale gold movement to the United States.

Eighty tons were shipped from Southampton alone during the last eight days, and since President Roosevelt proclaimed the new gold price, the strong rooms of 30 westbound transatlantic liners have been filled with the yellow metal, at various British and continental ports.

Shipments Saturday from four ports in England and France were valued at approximately $75,000,000.

It was estimated here that seven of the largest ships which left various ports during the last 10 or 12 days carried gold cargoes valued at about £32,500,000 (approximately $163,225,000).

Thirty tons came from the continent by regular and special air services, consigned to New York-bound vessels. The air shipments arrived at Croyden Airdrome here from France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium.

Large amounts also arrived at English ports by the ordinary railwater routes, and were immediately placed aboard liners.

Further large consignments will be made within the next few days, it was stated here. Paris and Amsterdam will furnish most of the bulk, and it is reported that more than a score of liners will be needed to handle the total tonnage.

One authority estimated that 54 ships have been or shortly will be involved in the vast mass movement of the precious metal.

Wallace Submits Bill to Regulate Commodity Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Strict regulation of all commodity exchanges as a companion measure to the drastic stock exchange regulatory legislation introduced in Congress last week was proposed today in a bill submitted to the Senate Banking Committee by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. The bill provides for licensing of all commission merchants and the outlawing of bucket shops and questionable practices.

The bill would set up a commission consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney-General to fix a limit on purely speculative trading for long as well as short account. It would require margin money to be dealt with as a trust fund. The bill would cover cotton and grain exchanges. Among the outlawed practices would be "indemnities," "wash sales" and "cross trades" and any other transaction designed to obtain the recording of an untrue price.

Says Loss of Exports Would Pull Down Standard of Living

Foreign Trade Expert Shows Many American Industries Depend Largely on Sale of Goods Abroad —Attacks "Percentage-of-Total Fallacy"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—That national self-sufficiency will inevitably reduce employment, cause a deterioration of investment, cut purchasing power and lead to a lower standard of living are among the conclusions of a study of foreign trade made by Leo Pasvolsky, member of Brookings Institution of this city. He attacks the "percentage-of-total" approach and shows how large a proportion exports form of total production of many industries.

After pointing out that the Administration is paying serious attention to increasing foreign trade, he says in part:

On the other hand, a strong conviction still persists in some quarters that foreign trade is of slight significance. According to this view, commercial relations with other nations were never of any great consequence to the United States, and during the depression have become more negligible than ever. What are the respective bases of these two viewpoints?

Between 1929 and 1932, American exports of domestic goods fell 70 per cent in value—from $5,157,000,000 to $1,576,000,000. The value of the imports during the same period fell also 70 per cent—from $4,399,000,000 to $1,323,000,000.

Our foreign trade has declined more than our total national production. In 1929, the value of exports represented roughly 10 per cent of our production of movable goods. By 1932, this figure had dropped to approximately 7 per cent.

Percentage-of-Total Fallacy

In view of this shrinkage in exports since 1929, it would seem plausible to contend that our foreign trade is fast approaching the vanishing point, or at least a point of insignificance.

Now, this percentage-of-total approach to the question of foreign trade has always been unfortunate and confusing. The trouble with this line of argument is that it entirely overlooks the vital connection between foreign trade and the nation's economic life as a whole.

For instance, in 1929 no less than 55 per cent of the entire cotton crop and 41 per cent of the tobacco crop were sold abroad. One-third of the output of lard went to other countries, as did 18 per cent of the wheat crop and 14 per cent of the apple crop. These five products of agriculture are basic to the well-being of the farming population as a whole.

In the same year our mining and manufacturing industries shipped to foreign markets the following shares of their production:

	Per cent
Motorcycles	45
Typewriters	39
Copper	34
Kerosene	33
Lubricating oils	31
Printing machinery	29
Farm machinery	23
Locomotives	21
Automobiles and trucks	19

If the foreign markets for these branches of production become smaller, the general economic situation of the country is seriously influenced. So far as agriculture is concerned, smaller foreign markets mean an accumulation of carry-over stocks. That means a further decline in agricultural prices and a serious reduction of purchasing power in the farming communities.

In extractive and manufacturing industries, fewer foreign markets lead to an increase in capacity remaining idle. That leads in turn to a decrease in employment and a deterioration of investment. Again, the result is a serious reduction in purchasing power.

When all this happens, the various trade-facilitating services feel the repercussions. In particular, all forms of transportation, banking in general and certain branches of insurance are affected adversely.

Adjustment to Trade Loss

It is sometimes asserted that nature is taking its course and that our economic system is, in fact, adjusting itself to the loss of foreign trade. Here again the percentage-of-total fallacy obscures the realities.

The branches of production which relied on foreign markets prior to the depression are in precisely the same situation now as then. In 1932 foreign purchases still absorbed 51 per cent of our cotton, 15 per cent of our wheat and 11 per cent of our apples. More than one-fourth of our lard production still went abroad. Our copper producers sold outside of this country 48 per cent of their product. The oil refiners sold in foreign markets 25 per cent of their kerosene output and 30 per cent of their lubricating oils.

Cost of Self-Sufficiency

The United States is confronted today by two alternatives as to foreign trade. It can radically reorganize its whole economic structure so as for all intents and purposes to eliminate its entire exportable surplus. Or it can vigorously begin to rebuild its foreign trade.

This country has developed an exportable surplus either because of natural advantages over other nations or else because of relatively greater efficiency in production. Any reorganization along the lines of economic self-sufficiency would require that some of our most efficient industries be curtailed. At the same time, some of our less efficient industries would necessarily have to be expanded. The final result, apart from the costs of the transition, would almost certainly be to reduce our standards of living.

(Copyright by the Brookings Institution, 1934.)

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The financial district got quite a jolt out of the Reyburn-Fletcher bill for the regulation of stock exchanges. In the beginning of the week confidential services and long-range guessers had been predicting a change of attitude on the part of the Administration toward business, with a view to encouraging private enterprise to take over the burden of recovery, and this anticipation was perhaps in part responsible for the final wave of enthusiasm for common stocks during the first part of the week. The proposals for regulation of the exchanges therefore were much more surprising to the Street than they would have been two or three months ago, when pessimisim predominated and it was even feared that margin trading would be prohibited altogether.

The chief focus of the Street's alarm and surprise over the proposals is in the margin requirements. The requirement that neither brokers nor banks can advance more than 40 per cent of the market value of a security to a borrower was considerably higher than had come to be expected, and considerably higher than margins which are now being required.

Margin Requirements

Many brokers are now carrying accounts in which the trader has put up only 25 to 40 per cent of the present market value of his securities, the broker having loaned as high as 75 per cent on the purchase price. Many banks are carrying security loans on an even smaller margin than this. In some cases, in fact, banks are carrying loans on no margin at all, the face value of the security having shrunk during hard times below the face value of the loan, and the banks carrying these "under-water loans" as an accommodation to long-trusted borrowers in accordance with the general policy of not forcing any further liquidation than is unavoidable. The Street has but one consolation in the fact that over seven months would be allowed for such loans to be liquidated.

The financial district is inclined to see the bill as an expression of political emotion which must hurt some one to be satisfied. Washington is carrying out the public mandate to punish Wall Street, the Stock Exchange, and all successful speculators for the disasters of the last five years.

Speculation Will Continue

Cynics believe that if the bill goes through the public will be led to speculate even more carelessly on the assumption that the law has made speculation safe for the uninformed and the incautious. Commercial speculators will continue to ply a successful business, as they have always done since the Middle Ages, in anticipating the errors of statesmen, bankers, overoptimistic producers and overoptimistic or overpessimistic amateurs. They are not surprised at being unpopular.

They are inclined to think that the present bill will either have to be modified or will tend merely to create different trading conditions, of which the shrewdest commercial speculators will again take the first advantage.

Hope has revived in the financial district that some road can be built around the obstruction, or alleged obstruction, of the Securities Act to new financing. The new plan is for a code for investment bankers, to be policed by a code authority, and with investment house subscribers to this code relieved from the dangerous penalties of the Securities Act.

Treasury Financing

The Street is interested in the rather novel Treasury financing policies which now seem in course of development. The Treasury balance is now about $4,300,000,000, or $2,300,000,000 after deduction of the $2,000,000,000 Exchange Depreciation Fund. Yet a Treasury offering of about $1,000,000,000 is expected this week. Why the Treasury should want to make such a large addition to its already swollen balance is not clear. Treasury statements indicate that the deficit this month is running at a rate of only about a third of the billion-a-month deficit anticipated in the President's budget message. The present balance, without any new financing, is adequate to cover all maturities during the present fiscal year including cash redemption of the unredeemed Libertys due April 15, and the rate of increase in the outstanding Treasury bills is alone sufficient to handle a large part of the remaining deficit likely to be incurred during this fiscal year.

Street Still Bullish

One explanation in the Street is that the Administration expects a rapid recovery in business, and as the funds are transferred to member banks' accounts, thereby swelling their excess reserves, greater fuel is provided for banking expansion. With control of bank credit transferred from the Reserve banks to the Treasury, it is possible that the Treasury balance, hereafter, will be used for the purpose of credit control.

The decline in stock prices last week has not changed the Street's bullishness. A strong feeling still pervades the financial district that business improvement is going to be rapid, and that the bull market which started in January is going to continue. The week's "shake-out" was considered quite compatible with this feeling.

Monetary Policy Of United States Aid to Colombia

Puts That Country in Position to Resume National Debt Service

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The monetary policy pursued by the United States Government of increasing the price of gold and devaluing the dollar to 59.06 cents of its former parity will prove of great advantage to Colombia, according to a statement made yesterday by the Independent Bondholders Committee for Colombia. The implication is that as a result of such benefits, Colombia is now in a position to resume its debt service voluntarily.

In 1933 Colombia produced approximately 380,000 ounces of gold. At the price of $35 an ounce which the United States is authorized to pay for foreign gold, this would yield Colombia approximately $13,300,000.

Amount Meets Interest

"This amount," the committee says, "is now sufficient to cover fully interest requirements of approximately $12,850,000 annually, due on the entire external debt of Colom-including the bonds of the National Government, the short-term notes due to American bankers, the departmental and municipal bonds, the private and publicly owned mortgage banks, as well as debts due to the British."

Estimating that more than 90 per cent of Colombia's debts are due American investors, and only 10 per cent are outstanding in England, the committee stated:

"Colombia exports approximately 3,250,000 bags of coffee a year (of which about 3,000,000 bags are consumed by the United States) at an estimated value of $45,000,000 in 1933," the statement continues. "Subsequent to the pegging of the dollar at 59.06 cents, the price of Colombia coffee advanced in one week 1 cent a pound average, adding corresponding value to Colombia's income of about $4,500,000, based on the volume of coffee exports of 1933. This would swell its foreign trade balance, thus further facilitating payment of its dollar obligations, as Colombia has normally an excess of exports over imports.

"Despite the fact that the export surplus was substantially reduced during 1933, it amounted to more than 13,000,000 pesos, excluding the value of exports of petroleum products, which exceeded 9,000,000 pesos for the year.

External Obligations

"The total interest requirement of Colombia's external obligation would absorb approximately 23 per cent of the effective income from exports, as compared with the corresponding ratio of 40 per cent in the case of Argentina, which is currently meeting its foreign debts."

The committee declares that benefits which are expected to accrue to Colombia from the monetary policy of our Government are already visible, adding:

"Colombian currency has substantially improved in the past two months, and whereas the discount in October was 65 per cent, as compared with the dollar, it is officially reported that the discount has been now reduced to 45 per cent. Under normal conditions this discount might be expected to be further adjusted."

British Exports To Denmark Up Sharply For the Year 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—A big rise in Denmark's purchase of British goods is recorded in 1933 by the Statistical Department here. Figures show that 100,000,000 kroner more has been spent by Denmark in Britain in 1933 than in 1932, the amounts being 255,000,000 kroner compared with 355,000,000. Although Great Britain has decreased the Danish bacon and butter imports it has been a better customer for other goods.

The Danish National Bank's Valuta Office has not increased the amount of imports to be allowed for the next four months, but on the other hand has further decreased them, to the disappointment of many importers and merchants. This is a result of Denmark importing in 1933 an excess above that allowed to the amount of 60,000,000 kroner. Much of the excess was raw material and part manufactured goods for which small factories have sprung up in many parts of the country.

The members of the Danish Merchants Society are very dissatisfied with the allowances for imports for the first quarter of the year. A delegation is being formed to bring the case before the Rigsdag.

Dividend Declarations

Niagara Share Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the class A preferred stock, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 15.

A special dividend of 50 cents a share was voted by directors of William Wrigley Jr. Company today, payable March 16 to about 7000 stockholders, of record March 8.

Some Commodity Prices

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12 (AP)—Cotton futures opened steady.

	Prev. Close	Open
March	12.27	12.30
May	12.43	12.52
July	12.58	12.71
October	12.76	12.83
December	12.93b	13.04

b—Unquoted.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12 (AP)—Wheat futures opened inactive; May 65⅝c, July 67⅛c. Rate of exchange $5.03½.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12 (AP)—Wheat opening: July .69⅝-⅞, May .68⅛. Oats May.36½. Barley May .42⅛, July .43⅜.

N. Y. Life Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Assets of the New York Life Insurance Company at the end of 1933 were $1,616,943,112, the highest in the company's history, Thomas A. Buckner, president, announced.

Argentine Foreign Trade Up 47 P. C.

By the United Press

Buenos Aires, Feb. 12

EXPORTS for January showed a sensational increase of 46.9 per cent over the same month of 1933, it was revealed here.

According to the official report of the statistical department, exports last month were valued at 150,696,000 pesos (currently about $50,000,000), compared with 102,584,000 pesos a year ago.

Export volume totaled 1,567,000 tons, compared with 1,296,000 tons, an increase of 20.9 per cent, indicating an improvement in prices. The improvement was principally in wool and hides, and in a lesser degree, wheat, maize and linseed.

RFC Total Cash Advances Reach $4,539,301,780

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made total cash advances of $4,539,301,780 since it began operations Feb. 2, 1932, and has received repayments totaling $1,111,370,311.

Making public a summary of its activities to the close of business Jan. 31, the corporation showed that it has advanced the following sums:

Capital of Federal Home Loan Banks, $77,745,700; capital of Home Owners Loan Corporation, $29,000,000; to the Farm Loan Commissioner for loans to farmers $145,000,000; to Farm Loan Commissioner for loans to joint stock land banks, $2,600,000; to the Secretary of Agriculture for crop loans, $115,000,000.

Other advances were to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, $40,500,000; capital of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $44,500,000; expenses of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $3,842,040; Federal Emergency Relief Administration under the 1933 Act, $435,914,726; expenses of 1933 Relief Act, $262,656; to banks, railroads, mortgage loan companies, federal land banks and other financial institutions, $2,704,204,177.

To the Secretary of Agriculture for purchase of cotton, $3,300,000; purchase of preferred stock in banks and trust companies, $227,667,617; purchase of capital notes in banks and trust companies, $84,000,000; purchase of debentures of banks and trust companies, $84,484,900; loans secured by preferred stock of banks and trust companies, $14,668,100; loans secured by preferred stock of insurance companies, $4,375,000.

Advanced to states and territories under the 1932 Emergency Relief Act, $299,984,999; self-liquidating loans, $72,012,181; to aid in financing sale of agricultural surpluses in foreign markets, $9,376,71; to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural products, $66,253,948.

To the Commodity Credit Corporation for cotton loans, $87,189,369; to the Commodity Credit Corporation for corn loans, $45,005,697, and to refinance drainage, levee and irrigation district, $2,413,955.

Of the repayments made, those by banks and trust companies, railroads, mortgage loan companies and other financial institutions, total $1,102,417,833.

Trade Takes Big Jump Forward In Chicago District

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Trade took a big jump forward here last week, with the business placed by the 12,000 out of town retailers here for the semiannual meeting of the Interstate Merchants' Council furnishing the principal impetus, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers indicated that the orders placed by the visitors exceeded a total of $6,000,000. A prominent jobber reported the largest buyer attendance in his showrooms of the last eight years.

Purchases covered practically the entire range of the garment industry with house dresses, ready-to-wear, and millinery well bought. The demand for hosiery was particularly heavy. Other lines reporting a busy week were the gift goods, drygoods, and household utensil categories.

Automobile dealers also reported a banner week, with buyers still showing favorable reactions to the recently closed auto show.

Zero weather made its effect felt in the department stores, buying of seasonal goods showing a marked pickup.

In industrial circles the trend was again slightly upward in output and pay rolls. Railroads all show heavy carloadings. Public utilities continue their slowly evident improvement.

Confidence in the man on the street appeared bolstered by better financial reports from most of the larger Chicago-controlled companies. The uncertainty that prevailed in employment circles a year ago is being replaced by a general feeling that any changes in the immediate future will be generally beneficial.

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Sat'rd'y	Frid'y	Th'rsd'y	Yr.Ago
High	102.5	103.1	103.6	100.29
Low	102.3	102.7	102.6	100.23
Last	102.4	103.1	102.9	100.29

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 60.51 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 9 was: Receipts, $12,167,094.51; expenditures, $36,451,159.53; balance, $4,306,883,278.22; customs receipts for the month, $6,116,647.91. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) were $4,588,413,275.31; expenditures, $3,819,978,709.55, including $2,193,484,140.89 of emergency expenditures; excess of receipts, $768,538,869.36.

Steel Operations Improve Rapidly During the Week

Automobile Makers Busy —Railroads Are Buying —Tin Plate Demand

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Conditions are improving more rapidly in the steel industry. It is quite possible that operations this week will have reached 45 per cent of capacity, having attained 40 per cent at the close of last week. Orders are being turned in with better volume and the general steel situation looks very cheerful.

Automobile production statistics for January explained the good demand for steel from the automobile industry recently. This production, at 155,000 cars and trucks, was 78 per cent larger than in December and was 16 per cent greater than in January of last year. Some makers of strips and sheets, which are used in the automobile industry, have enough orders on books to keep them engaged at a brisk pace through the rest of the quarter.

The automobile makers have distributed their orders more widely than usual since they cannot get price concessions for large orders as was the case before the days of the steel code.

Railroads Now Buying

Recent orders for railroad equipment were also distributed in a far-reaching manner. The only lopsidedness of conditions lies between heavy and light steel. Demand for the former has been small, while the lighter forms have moved briskly. However, this condition promises to be rectified soon. Recent orders for freight cars will require about 200,000 tons of heavy steel. Awards of fabricated structural steel, another heavy variety, are expected to be at least 50 per cent better this year than in 1933 in view of the many projects sponsored by NRA. The total freight car purchasing program involves about 30,000 cars. About half of this number has been ordered by now.

Steel ingot production in January increased less than 2 per cent over December, but was 86 per cent higher than in January of last year and was 31 per cent better than the first month of 1932. Total production last month was 1,996,897 tons.

Tin Plate in Demand

Tin-plate operations have increased sharply to 60 per cent of capacity as compared with 35 to 40 per cent for several weeks. Can makers have been coming into the tin-plate market a month and a half earlier than usual. It is expected that tin-plate consumption this year will be at least 10 per cent greater than in 1933.

Several price changes were filed with the American Iron and Steel Institute during the week. Most of these pertained to specialties such as tool steel, special iron, stainless steel, etc. In the Chicago district a reduction of $1 a ton was announced for steel strips.

Pig iron demand continues dull. The leading inquiry at New York involved 500 tons for purchase in New York but for shipment a thousand miles away.

Shipments of pig iron this month are about 25 per cent better than in January. Shipments of foundry coke are about 45 per cent better. These are omens of increasing activity in the steel industry. The scrap market continues strong, which is another favorable sign. The U. S. Steel Corporation has bought close to 40,000 tons of scrap in ten days.

Market Value Of 50 Stocks Lower By 3.86 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Feb. 10 was $14,090,640,125, a decrease of $566,042,000, or 3.86 per cent, as compared with the market value of $14,656,682,125 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $8,923,802,500, indicating an increase during the year of $5,166,837,625, or 57.90 per cent.

Powerful Forces To Stimulate Business

In its current report to clients issued today, the United Business Service points out that two extremely powerful forces will be at work stimulating business during the spring months. These are the actual operation of the largest public works program in history and the huge influx of private capital from Europe.

These developments will affect trade and industrial activity, commodity prices, and security quotations favorably because of the increase in the volume of credit which will result.

East Cambridge Savings Bank

Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

at 292 Cambridge Street

East Cambridge, Mass.

One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station

INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

Sullivan Wins United States Singles Title

Defeats Beekman Pool at Squash Racquets, 11-15, 11-15, 15-9, 18-16, 17-15

Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, who has been playing brilliantly all season, crashed through to his first national squash racquets singles championship in the final round of the twenty-sixth United States tournament at the Boston Athletic Association this afternoon, defeating Beekman Pool of New York, national champion in 1932 and 1933, in five games. Pool was the favorite to retain his championship when intermission was called at the end of the first three games, Pool leading at 15—11, 15—11, 9—15. After the rest period Sullivan, with one game in hand, put up a great battle and won the fourth and fifth games, in a nip-and-tuck struggle, at 18—16. 17—15, for the title.

It was the second time that Sullivan had reached the final round in a national singles championships, being stopped last year by Beekman Pool at 18—17, 15—5, 12—15, 15—7. Sullivan shares the national doubles title with Roy R. Coffin of Philadelphia, and won the Philadelphia and district and Atlantic Coast championships this year, while Beekman Pool successfully defended his metropolitan title early this month.

On Sunday, Beekman Pool had a difficult time getting by Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, in the semifinal round, winning at 15—8, 13—18, 14—18, 15—12, 18—17 after being close to defeat in the fifth game. Sullivan put J. Lawrence Pool of Boston out of the semifinal round when he won a four-game match at 15—9, 15—12, 13—15, 15—4.

United States Squash Racquets Championship—Preliminary Round

William H. Rice Jr., Boston, defeated T. T. Golibart, Detroit, 15—7, 15—8, 15—4.
Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, won from Sheldon Stephens, Princeton, by default.
A. W. Patterson, Philadelphia, defeated Herbert Lancaster, Montreal, 15—17, 15—14, 15—6

First Round

Beekman Pool, New York, defeated H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn., 15—5, 15—8, 15—3.
C. H. Polley, Buffalo, defeated Alfred Duchesneau, Canada, 15—9, 18—17, 15—4.
J. Lawrence Pool, Boston, won from E. R. Sargent, Cambridge, Mass., by default.
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Edward Snell, England, 15—7, 12—15, 15—4, 15—8.
Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated William H. Rice Jr., 15—10, 12—15, 15—6, 15—8.
Thomas E. Jansen Jr. defeated A. W. Patterson, 5—15, 18—17, 6—15, 15—11, 15—13.
Robert Grant 3d, Jericho, L. I., N. Y., defeated D. E. Jackson Jr., Providence, R. I., 15—5, 15—8, 15—9.
John A. Gillies, England, defeated W. E. Coyle Jr., New York, 8—15, 15—9, 13—15, 17—15, 18—15.

Quarterfinal Round

Beekman Pool defeated C. H. Polley, 15—8, 15—8, 15—8.
Donald Strachan defeated J. Lawrence Pool, 15—10, 15—8, 5—12, 15—12.
Neil J. Sullivan defeated Thomas E. Jansen Jr., 15—7, 15—5, 15—10.
Robert Grant 3d defeated John A. Gillies, 15—9, 15—5, 11—15, 15—12.

Semifinal Round

Beekman Pool defeated Donald Strachan, 15—8, 13—18, 14—18, 15—12, 18—17.
Neil J. Sullivan defeated Robert Grant 3d, 15—9, 15—12, 13—15, 15—4.

Final Round

Neil J. Sullivan defeated Beekman Pool, 11—15, 11—15, 15—9, 18—16, 17—15.

Team Championship Preliminary Round

Philadelphia defeated Providence, 5 to 0.

First Round

New York defeated Detroit, 4 to 1.
Boston defeated England, 5 to 0.
Connecticut defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 2.
Cambridge defeated Buffalo, 5 to 0.

Semifinal Round

Boston defeated New York, 5 to 1.
Cambridge defeated Connecticut, 5 to 0.

California-Texas Polo Even—Pat Roark Stars

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 (AP)—The California-Texas polo series was even up today with glory divided between the brothers Roark.

C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, a former British international star, stole the Sunday show and put the Texans on even terms with their west coast opponents on the Midwick turf with a 13-to-8 victory.

A week before, Aidan Roark, brother of Pat, who likewise played in the Internationals for the empire, helped the California cause in a 19-to-15 triumph, so the intersectional title will go to a third and deciding match here next Saturday.

Pat Roark, playing to an 8-goal handicap, was a last-minute substitution yesterday for Cecil Smith 10-goal player of the Texas team

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 11, Princeton 6.
Baltimore 11, Delaware 4.
Columbia 14½, Brooklyn 2½.
Drew 7, Long Island 5.
Harvard 7, M. I. T. 3.
New York 16, C. C. N. Y. 11.
Williams 11, Union 6.

College Polo Results

Harvard 10, West Point 7.
Penn. M. C. 12½, Princeton 6½.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER'S Th., 43 St., E. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

OPENS WED. EVE.—SEATS NOW
DENNIS KING
In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
EMPIRE Thea., Bway.-40 St. Tel. PE. 6-9541
Evs. $1 to $3. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1-$2.50 Plus Tax

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Opens Tonight 8:30
The Season's Best Thrill
'DOUBLE DOOR'
with Original N. Y. Cast
SEATS NOW | Eves. 50c to $2.00. Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 50c to $1.50 plus tax

Susan Noel Wins Third Straight

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 10

SUSAN NOEL, England's leading woman's squash racquets player, today set a new record as she won the English title for the third straight time, defeating young Miss M. E. Lumb, 9—7, 9—0, 9—6, in the final round.

Miles Conducts Eli Quintet to Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—Yale's basketball team strengthened its position in the Eastern Intercollegiate League Saturday by defeating Dartmouth, 40 to 31, in a game which saw Egbert J. Miles Jr. '35S personally account for 17 points. Dartmouth salvaged a little balm from the contest as Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, regained his position on top of the scorers of the league by accounting for 14 points, passing R. Kenneth Fairman '34 of Princeton, who sank the same number against Harvard the previous day. The summary:

Yale		Dartmouth
DeAngelis, Saner, lf	rg.	Stangle, Hubbell
Nikkel, DeAngelis, rf	lg.	Davis, Hubbell
Wilson, Klein, c	c.	Miller, Goss, McKernan
Reese, Armstrong, lg	rf,	Kraszewski, Edwards, Krivitsky
Miles, rg	lf,	Bonniwell

Score—Yale 40, Dartmouth 31. Goals from floor—Miles 7, Nikkel 4, Wilson 2, Saner 2, DeAngelis for Yale; Bonniwell 5, Stangle 2, Kraszewski, Miller for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Miles 3, Wilson 2, DeAngelis 2, Saner for Yale; Kraszewski 3, Bonniwell 4, Miller 2, Davis, Stangle for Dartmouth. Referee—Kennedy. Umpire—Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 12—A floor goal by Henry H. Kozloff '35 in the overtime period, gave the University of Pennsylvania varsity quintet a 24-to-22 victory over Cornell University Saturday evening, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game here. Robert L. Freeman '35 led the Penn scoring with 10 points. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Cornell
Kellett, lf	rg.	Houck, Wilson
MacDonald, Pennypacker, rf	lg.	Freed
Freeman, c	c.	Downer, Voelker
O'Donnell, Kozloff, lg	rf.	McGraw
Hashagen, rg	lf.	Ferraro

Score—Pennsylvania 24, Cornell 22. Goals from floor—Freeman 4, Kozloff 2, Pennypacker, Hashagen, O'Donnell for Pennsylvania; Ferraro 3, Houck 3, Freed 2, Downer for Cornell. Goals from foul—Freeman 2, Hashagen 2, Kellett, Kozloff for Pennsylvania; Freed, Houck, Downer, Ferraro for Cornell. Referee—Tobey. Umpire—Degnan.

Dartmouth Six Takes League Contest by 4-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—Dartmouth's hockey team again served notice that it is a factor in the Quadrangular League by defeating Harvard by a 4-to-1 score here Saturday night. Frank J. Spain '34, veteran player and Paul Guibord '35, newcomer to the team, kept up the fast pace that they set in the Yale game here a few weeks ago. Spain assisted Guibord on a goal to open the second period and in the last period passed to Wilbur L. Powers '34, who caged the shot. The summary:

Dartmouth		Harvard
Powers, Riley, Crowther, lw	rw,	Beale, Calloway
Spain, R. Morton, MacPherson, c	c,	Mosely, Dewey
Guibord, Arthur, Walters, rw	lw,	Hasler, Duffy, Kirkland
Bennett, Butler, ld	rd,	Dow, Lane
Fitzpatrick, Nissen, rd	ld,	Watts
McHugh, g	g,	de Give

Score—Dartmouth 4, Harvard 1. Goals—Guibord, Riley, Powers, Arthur for Dartmouth; Calloway for Harvard. Assists—Spain 2 for Dartmouth; Dewey for Harvard. Referees—Cleary and Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	4	11	69	70	38
Buffalo	12	10	11	61	52	34
Syracuse	15	3	15	83	75	33
Windsor	15	2	17	59	69	32
London	12	6	12	62	56	30
Cleveland	11	3	16	68	80	25

Results Feb. 10

Buffalo 1, Windsor 1, overtime.
Cleveland 3, London 3, overtime.

Result Feb. 11

Windsor 2, Syracuse 1, overtime.

College Wrestling Results

Amherst 20, Williams 14.
Annapolis 19, Harvard 13.
E. Stroudsburg T. 24, Brooklyn P. I. 8.
F. and M. 24, Lafayette 10.
Gettysburg 25, Johns Hopkins 11.
Iowa 21, Minnesota 15.
Ithaca 19, Mansfield T. 11.
Lehigh 19, Yale 9.
Norwich 30, Boston 10.
Penn State 34, W. and J. 0.
Princeton 27, Rutgers 5.
Temple 16, W. Virginia 16.
West Point 26, M. I. T. 6.

College Swimming Results

Colgate 57, Williams 19.
Girard Col. 42, Alumni 24.
Harvard 49, Columbia 22.
Iowa 48, Wisconsin 16.
M. I. T. 40, Boston 31.
New York 39, Fordham 32.
Northwestern 38, De Pauw 19.
Pennsylvania 47, F. and M. 24.
Rutgers 53, Lehigh 18.
Trinity 51, Union 20.
Wesleyan 56, Conn. State 17.
West Point 43, Springfield 28.
Yale 46, C. C. N. Y. 25.

Wiffy Cox Wins Texas Open

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 12 (AP)—W. H. (Wiffy) Cox, Brooklyn professional, won the twelfth annual Texas open golf tournament and its $750 first prize money yesterday with a 72-hole card of 141-71-71—283. Last week he won the Agua Caliente open. Cox finished one stroke in front of Byron Nelson of Texarkana and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., who paced the field until Cox, last to finish, dropped a putt for a par 3 on the final hole. That gave him the title. Gus Moreland of Dallas was the low amateur with a total of 285 strokes.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma City 1, St. Louis 1.

Bozeman Leads Three-Cushion Billiard Play

Scores His Fourth Victory at Expense of Alfredo De Oro

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Jay N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., led the way into the second week of the world three-cushion billiard championship at the Capital Academy, by scoring his fourth victory yesterday evening, defeating the veteran Alfredo De Oro, in the first game, 50 to 24, in 50 innings. Over the week-end, John Layton and William F. Hoppe had climbed to even terms with him, but his victory put him ahead once more.

Welker Cochran, though his initial defeat at the hands of De Oro, keeps him a step behind, gathered another laurel in the final game of the day, when he made 13 in a single inning for the high run of the tourney. He defeated Otto Reiselt, whose victory on Saturday over Allen Hall had put him out of the lead, 50 to 26 in 39 innings. Reiselt made a run of eight for his best of the tourney.

It was not until the thirteenth inning that Bozeman began his fast tactics and his progress even later was comparatively slow, under the safety tactics of De Oro. But the veteran was also hampered by safety play, and a final run of 4 by Bozeman ended the game. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—0 0 1 1 0s 2 0 0 5 0 0 2 1 2 4 0 1 5 1 0 3 1 1 0 2 1 0 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4—50. Innings—50. High run—8.

Alfredo de Oro—2 0 0 1 0s 1 0 1 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0s 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0s 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0s 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—24. Innings—50. High run—3.

Cochran led all the way. His run of 13 came in the thirteenth inning, with 9 in the twenty-second. But scores came slow afterward until a final unfinished 5 in the thirty- ninth. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—3 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 4 0 6 13 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 9 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 5—50. Innings—39. High run 13.

Otto Reiselt—1 0s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 8 0 0 1 0—26. Innings—39. High run—8. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

August G. Kieckhefer featured his game yesterday afternoon, when he scored 10 caroms in the thirty-seventh inning against Leonard Kenney, which he won by a score of 50 to 24 in 45 innings. The game was even up to that point, but the run set the Chicagoan so far ahead that he ran out the remaining points with more freedom. The score by innings:

A. G. Kieckhefer—1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 2 4 3 2 0 0 0 5 3 2 1—50. Innings—45. High run—10.

Leonard Kenney—1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—24. Innings—45. High run—4. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Arthur Thurnblad showed his real skill for the first time in the tourney in the second afternoon game, and galloped through his game with Tiff S. Denton in the second shortest number of innings of any game in the series, 39 innings. The score was 50 to 31, as Denton was also in good form at the start. The score by innings:

Arthur Thurnblad—1 0 1 0 2 5 1 0 0 1s 0 1 2s 0 1 0 s 2 0 1 4 3s 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 2 0 2 1 s 0 4 0 3—50. Innings—39. High run—6.

T. S. Denton—2 3s 1 2s 3 1 0 1 0 0 s 0 1 0 0 2 s 3 1 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0—31. Innings—39. High run—4. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Four games were played Saturday, Layton defeating Kenney, 50 to 42; Thurnblad defeating Matsuyama, 50 to 45; Reiselt defeating Hall, 50 to 28, and Hoppe defeating Kieckhefer, 50 to 45.

Queen's Tied for Third In Canadian Cage Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 12—Queen's University tied Western Ontario for third place in the Canadian senior basketball race on Saturday night when they defeated Western by 20 to 13 in a poorly played game. Toronto and McGill share the leadership with two victories in as many starts, while the other two have won one and lost two. The summary:

Queen's		Western Ontario
Rooke, Rose, lf	rg.	Rider, Zavitz
Finlay, Eby, rf	lg.	McArthur
Brown, c	c.	Gettas
Bews, Sonshine, lg	rf,	Fletcher, Whitwell
Megill, rg	lf,	Garrett, Wilson

Score—Queen's 20, Western Ontario 13. Goals from floor—Megill 3, Bews 2, Brown 2, Finlay for Queen's; Whitwell 2, McArthur, Fletcher, Wilson for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Rooke, Finlay, Bews, Megill for Queen's; Fletcher, Whitwell, Garrett for Western Ontario. Referee—T. Pogue, Toronto.

Stevens's Bluebirds Win

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—With the four-man title retained by Curtis Stevens's Lake Placid A. C. Bluebirds, leading bobsleigh racers turned their attention today to the A. A. U. of the United States two-man title. Stevens and his Bluebirds captured the four-man title yesterday for the second successive year, covering the four heats on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic run in 7m. 29.42s. Trey Wells' Keene Athletic Association riverines were second in 7m. 30.11s.

College Hockey Results

Bowdoin 4, Colby 3.
Colgate 2, Cornell 2.
Dartmouth 4, Harvard 1.
Middlebury 3, Union 2.
Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 0.
Williams 4, M. I. T. 3.
New Haven Eagles 2, Yale 1.
Princeton 9, West Point 1.

College Gymnastic Results

Temple 38, Springfield 16.
West Point 49, Panzer 5.

Boston A. A. 1934 Games Winners

50-Yard Dash—Won by Richard Bell, M. I. T.	5⅝s.
45-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Fritz Pollard Jr., unattached	6s.
600-Yard Run—Won by Arnold, D. Adams, Worcester	1m. 14⅛s.
600-Yard Run—Won by William R. Bonthron, Princeton	2m. 15⅛s.
Hunter Mile—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas	4m. 18⅛s.
Williams Two-Mile—Won by John W. Follows, New York A. C.	9m. 16⅝s.
1500-Meter (N. E. A. A. A. U.) Walk—Won by Louis Welsh, Boston A. A.	6m. 8⅛s.
Running High Jump—Won by George B. Spitz Jr., New York University	6ft. 6in.
Pole Vault—Won by Keith S. Brown, Yale	14ft.
John J. Hallahan Trophy—Won by Arnold D. Adams, Worcester, Mass.	

Relay Races

Harvard vs. Yale—Won by Harvard	3m. 28⅘s.
Princeton, M. I. T., New York—Won by New York	3m. 26⅝s.
Boston A. A. vs. New York A. C.—Won by New York A. C.	3m. 27⅕s.
Rhode Island, Middlebury, Bates—Won by Middlebury	3m. 34⅗s.
Brown vs. Bowdoin—Won by Bowdoin	3m. 32⅝s.
Holy Cross vs. Boston College—Won by Holy Cross	3m. 25⅘s.
Colby vs. Worcester P. I.—Won by Worcester	3m. 37⅘s.
New Hampshire vs. Williams—Won by New Hampshire	3m. 37⅗s.
Mass. State, Tufts, Boston University—Won by Boston	3m. 47⅘s.
Northeastern vs. Springfield—Won by Northeastern	3m. 29s.
Andover Academy vs. Huntington—Won by Huntington	3m. 34s.
Harvard 1937 vs. Yale 1937—Won by Harvard	3m. 36⅘s.
Intercollegiate Freshman—Won by Holy Cross	3m. 32⅘s.
Intercollegiate Freshman—Won by New Hampshire	3m. 44s.
Intercollegiate Varsity Two-Mile—Won by Maine	8m. 3⅕s.

Value of Forward Pass as Offensive Weapon in Football Much Increased

ATLANTA, Feb. 12 (AP)—The value of the forward pass as an offensive weapon in football was increased today by the removal of two penalties which had curbed the use of the aerial bomb.

The National Football Rules Committee, in its annual meeting here, lifted the touchback penalty on the first forward pass thrown over the goal line and eliminated the five-yard forfeiture attendant to a second successive incompleted forward pass.

The first alteration in the rules for 1934 takes away the heavy fine for failure to complete a pass over the goal and probably will result in many more of these daring scoring plays.

Except on fourth down, such an incomplete pass will result only in the cost of a down and not a touchback and the resultant loss of the ball. The touchback has been retained for use in the event of a second incomplete pass over the goal.

This new rule is intended to add strength and versatility to the offensive team's attack within the 15-yard lines. The widening of the defense to protect against the additional passing threat should also aid the running game of the attacking eleven.

Another action of the committee was to redefine the punt, so as to allow one player to hold the ball for another to kick it. The use of two men in the execution of a punt generally is only involved in the quick kick. Heretofore, the player holding the ball was required to release it before the kicker had made contact. The change is expected to bring about better and more accurate kicks.

Another step to reduce injuries from the game was taken in prohibiting the use of shoe cleats made of materials liable to chip or fracture. A further move along these lines was taken in the planning of a safety education campaign among colleges and prep schools to emphasize the need for greater care of minor injuries and more general utilization of proper equipment.

Sonja Henie Keeps World Skating Title

OSLO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Skating faultlessly to the cheers of an audience of 15,000, including the Royal family, Sonja Henie, graceful Norwegian, retained her world figure skating championship yesterday.

The American star, Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston, fell during a spin in the free-skating competition, and was placed fifth.

Mlle. Henie was adjudged the winner by unanimous decision of the judges.

Second place went to Megan Taylor of England, Liselotte Landbeck of Austria was third and Vivianne Hulthen of Sweden fourth.

With the King and Queen, Crown Prince Olaf and Princess Martha watching, Miss Vinson opened the exhibition of free-skating yesterday at great speed, which she maintained to the end, but with a touch of recklessness which contributed to her spill.

A crowd of 12,000 jammed the Stadium with 3000 more overflowing to the surrounding hills.

Bob McCully Features In New Haven Triumph

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	13	8	9	74	64	32
Providence	11	7	7	52	49	29
Quebec	11	6	11	59	58	28
Philadelphia	10	6	11	67	64	26
New Haven	9	3	16	44	63	21

Result Feb. 11

New Haven 2, Quebec 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12—Bob McCully, defenseman now playing right wing, scored both goals of New Haven's 2-to-0 victory against the Quebec Beavers here last night. Before invading the United States on this present trip the Beavers were tied for first place in the Canadian-American standing, and today are back in third position. The summary:

New Haven		Quebec
Kinsella, Maracle, A. Wilson, lw	rw,	Toupin, Phillips, McIntyre
Chouinard, Gray, c	c,	Quenneville Lowrey, Ward
R. McCully, Perkins, rw	lw,	H. Wilson, McCabe
Speyer, J. McCully, ld	rd,	Molyneaux, Lerioux
Doran, McBride, rd	ld,	Ayres, Blake
Moore, g	g,	Smith

Score—New Haven 2, Quebec 0. Goals—R. McCully 2. Officials—H. W. Burch and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 43, Columbia 30.
Arkansas 32, Texas 29.
Bridgewater 39, American 22.
Brigham Young 40, Utah 28.
Butler 38, Okla. Aggies 26.
California 37, So. California 28.
C. C. N. Y. 38, Providence 17.
Chicago 36, Northwestern 34.
Clemson 31, Florida 26.
Concordia 30, Joliet 26.
Conn. State 21, New Hampshire 20.
Creighton 40, Washington 20.
Davis-Elkins 42, Salem 41.
De Paul 39, W. (Mich.) State Tea. 26.
Drexel 30, Brooklyn P. I. 23.
Duke 37, Wake Forest 21.
E. Illinois T. 39, Shurtleff 32.
E. Stroudsburg T. 55, Trenton S. T. 23.
Evansville 26, Hanover 23.
F. and M. 37, Ursinus 31.
Gettysburg 35, Lebanon Valley 28.
Hamilton 25, Haverford 17.
Heidelberg 35, Marietta 24.
Hiram 33, Youngstown 30.
Illinois 26, Indiana 25.
Indiana Central 35, Central N. S. 24.
Iowa 38, Purdue 36.
Iowa State 40, Oklahoma 38.
Iowa S. T. 31, Penn. 28.
Johns Hopkins 26, Washington 25.
Kent 33, Kenyon 20.
Kentucky 49, Georgia Tech 25.
Knox 32, Cornell C. 18.
Kutztown T. 39, Shippensburg T. 22.
Lawrence 28, Eau Claire T. 24.
Luther 35, Dubuque 11.
Marquette 39, Ohio State 28.
Maryland 49, W. Maryland 33.
Mass. State 48, Rhode Island 46.
Miami (Ohio) 30, Ohio 26.
Mich. State 33, Michigan 26.
Milwaukee T. 37, Stevens Pt. T. 28.
Missouri 41, Kansas State 20.
Monmouth 36, Carthage 34.
Montana State 28, Montana Mines 17.
Moravian 38, Phila. Osteopathy 20.
Muhlenberg 29, Albright 26.
North Central 48, Lake Forest 35.
Newberry 29, Furman 26.
North Carolina 45, N. C. State 24.
Notre Dame 25, Xavier 15.
Oberlin 32, Muskingum 26.
Ohio Wesleyan 45, Cincinnati 29.
Oregon 31, Idaho 22.
Pennsylvania 34, Cornell 22.
Penn State 39, Colgate 22.
Peru T. 47, Kearney T. 33.
Pittsburgh 64, West Point 18.
Randolph Macon 28, Hampden-Sydney 26.
Rider 45, Lowell Textile 30.
Rochester 29, Union 27.
Rutgers 44, Lafayette 21.
Seth Low 54, Cathedral 28.
Sioux Falls 38, S. D. State 26.
Slippery Rock 37, Edinboro T. 32.
St. John's 32, Elon 23.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 32, Loyola 28.
St. Louis 24, Loyola 23.
St. Olaf 29, St. Mary's 24.
South Dakota 32, N. D. State 30.
Southern Methodist 37, Baylor 32.
Springfield 28, Vermont 18.
Stanford 39, U. C. L. A. 34.
Stevens Tech 22, Lehigh 21.
Swarthmore 33, Harvard 31.
Syracuse 29, Fordham 24.
Texas Christian 40, Texas Aggies 32.
Tufts 37, M. I. T. 27.
Upsala 45, Alumni 39.
Wabash 27, Earlham 23.
Wagner 29, Cooper Union 24.
Washington 60, Montana 24.
Washington State 44, Gonzaga 28.
Wesleyan 27, Trinity 22.
West Virginia 25, Temple 22.
Western State 31, Colorado T. 25.
Wheaton 40, Geo. Williams 33.
Williams 34, Amherst 26.
Wisconsin 31, Minnesota 30.
Worcester P. I. 25, Clark 20.
Wyoming 28, Colorado College 18.
Yale 46, Dartmouth 31.

Plans for Open Tennis 'Out'

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Any plans to hold an open tennis tournament in 1934 are definitely "out," according to Louis J. Carruthers, chairman of the amateur rule committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association Returning from the U. S. L. T. A. meeting at Pittsburgh, Carruthers said yesterday that the executives of the association were unalterably opposed to sanctioning an open tournament.

Title to Allan Potts; Bialis Sets Record

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Allan Potts of Brooklyn captured the middle Atlantic speed-skating championship yesterday, but most of the cheers of the crowd of 10,000 were reserved for the veteran Olympic star, Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid.

Beaten out by the narrow margin of 20 points in the race for the individual title, Bialis got plenty of consolation, as he won the Donoghue memorial three-mile feature for the fifth time and set up a new record of 9m. 32 2-5s. for the event.

Dorothy Franey of St. Paul easily won the women's crown, making a clean sweep of the three-event program.

John Shannon of Troy, N. Y., took the intermediate title and Jimmie McElroy of Philadelphia the junior crown.

Yale Swimmers Score Double Tank Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12—With each college winning four of the eight events on the program, but Yale taking the relay race which counts for eight points as well as a great majority of the second and third places in the individual events, the Yale swimming team kept up its winning record in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship race here, Saturday, defeating the College of the City of New York, 46 to 25. Yale also won at waterpolo, 32 to 2. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle — Won by George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.; John H. Young Jr. '35, Yale, second; Halstead B. Vander Poel '35S, Yale, third. Time—24 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Milton Metzger '36, C. C. N. Y.; Edward J. Quinlan Jr. '34, Yale, second; David P. Bishop Jr. '34, Yale, third. Time—58 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Peter L. Paull '35E, Yale; Robert W. Jarvis Jr. '36, Yale, second; Nathan Snow '35, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—3m. 30s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, and Norris D. Hoyt '36, Yale, tied for second. Time—6m. 8 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Crawford J. Campbell '36, Yale; Eli Kristal '36, C. C. N. Y., second; Robert J.Burke '35, Yale, third. Time—1m. 53 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y.; Alexander C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, second; Charles S. Judson '36S, Yale, third. Time—2m. 37 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Harold P. Buckingham '35, Yale (77.03 points); Eugene Meyer 3d '36, Yale, second; Julius Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y., third.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (Max S. Roesler '35, James F. Ferguson Jr. '36, Allan F. Kitchel Jr. '36, Charles F. Stewart '34). Time—3m. 53 3-5s.

Victoria Curling Club Wins

QUEBEC, Feb. 12 (AP)—C. C. Patterson's rink from The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., came through to the finals of the Holt Renfrew Trophy in the twenty-first annual Quebec curling bonspiel, but lost the final match to A. H. M. Hay of Victoria Curling Club, 12 to 4, Saturday night. In the semifinal Patterson's quartet defeated the strong Ormstown (Que.) team skipped by W. G. McGerrigle, 17 to 5. McGerrigle had won the Chateau Trophy Friday and was a favored entry in the Holt Renfrew event. Patterson's team was composed of H. Giggan, first stone; H. S. Grew, second, and R. N. Stevenson, third. Victoria Club was almost invincible in the bonspiel, winning four of the six trophies, the Rock City, Senator, Holt Renfrew and Garrison. McGerrigle took the Chateau and the sixth and last event, the Centenary, went to H. R. Hutchison of Montreal.

Frank Stack Wins the 1500

KONGSBERG, Norw., Feb. 12 (AP)—Frank Stack, Winnipeg, yesterday won the 1500-meter race of the international skating meet in progress here and placed fourth in the 10,000 meters. Stack was clocked in 2m. 29.3s. for the 1500 meters. Armand Carlson of Norway was caught in 18m. 19.8s. for the 10,000 meters. Alex Hurd, London, Ont., was fifth in both races.

Miss Bridges Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Feb. 12—Alice Bridges of the Whitin Community Association successfully defended her New England women's senior 220-yard freestyle championship title here Saturday, winning in 2m. 35 2-5s., and breaking the record for the event.

Redskins Sign Snyder

LONDON, Ohio, Feb. 12 (AP)—Bill Snyder of London, star tackle on the Ohio University football team for three seasons, has signed a contract to play professional ball with the Boston Redskins of the National Professional League next fall, his father, Claude E. Snyder said here today. He will report Sept. 1. Snyder graduates from Ohio in June.

New President Commends Davis Cup Management

United States Lawn Tennis Association Elects W. M. Hall to Presidency

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12 (AP)—With a sound rebuke to critics of the 1933 Davis Cup team and its directors, Walter Merrill Hall, new president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Saturday, indicated there will be no change in policy this year. In his inaugural address Hall said the manner in which the last campaign was conducted was "above reproach" and the players merited only praise.

Holcombe Ward, of New York was named chairman of the 1934 cup committee and James W. Mersereau, of New York, was named vice-chairman. Meeting in Pittsburgh for the first time, the tennis Moguls awarded the national title tournaments as their first business.

Although the much-discussed subject of a national open tennis tournament was not brought up in early deliberations, President Hall indicated which way the wind will blow by urging that the pro-amateur affair be "given serious consideration." He said competition involving both professionals and amateurs will help the net sport.

The national men's and veterans' singles championships again were awarded to Forest Hills, Sept. 1 to 8, as were the women's singles and doubles for the week of Aug. 13.

The national intercollegiates will be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 25 to 30. Chicago was given the national clay courts, no date set. The Germantown Cricket Club, which contended that it was entitled to a national event, was granted the national men's doubles, men's singles and mixed doubles events, to be played during the week of Aug. 25. The national public parks was awarded to Minneapolis, for some date in August.

Besides Hall, officers named are Holcombe Ward, New York, first vice-president; Joseph W. Ivy, Kansas City, second vice-president; Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, treasurer, and Ralph Westcott, Chicago, secretary.

McGill Retains Senior Canadian Hockey Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 12—McGill University was held to a 4-all tie on Saturday by University of Toronto in the second of the home-and-home series for the senior Canadian intercollegiate hockey championship, but retained the title by a 9-to-4 margin on the round, due to the 5-to-0 victory at home 10 days previously. It was the first time in 19 games this season that McGill has failed to score a victory and it was the sixth successive year that they failed to win on Toronto ice, having had four ties and two defeats.

McGill		Toronto
Farmer, Shaughnessy, lw	rw,	Hendry, Cunningham
Farquharson, Crutchfield, c	c,	McClelland, Sweeney, Williamson
Robertson, McGill, rw	lw,	MacPherson, Jeffrey
Hall, Wigle, ld	rd,	Rey
Meiklejohn, rd	ld,	Campbell
McHugh, g	g,	Shupe

Score—McGill 4, Toronto 4. Goals—Crutchfield 2, Farquharson, Meiklejohn for McGill; Hendry 2, Campbell, Cunningham for Toronto. Assists—McGill 2 for McGill; McClelland 2, Rey, MacPherson for Toronto. Referee—Dr. Frank McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Tronsky Wins Bowling Honors

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Nick Transky of Willimantic won the fourth annual eastern duckpin bowling sweepstakes event before a crowd estimated by the authorities at 1000 Saturday. He concluded his play of 1945 in 15 strings events. Tronsky triumphed over a field of 26 of the finest pin splitters along the Atlantic seaboard. By winning the sweepstakes, Tronsky took the first prize of $300. Two certificates from the National Bowling Congress had been presented to him just before he won the sweepstakes. Michael Bogino was runnerup with a total score of 1836, 11 under the champion. Steve Somers of Wallingford won third prize with 1929 and Charles Kebert of Manchester with 1897 came in fourth.

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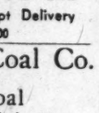

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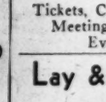

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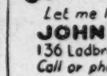

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Automatic Accompanist

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT LAST, a blessing for the singer who has been the victim of fidgety accompanists! The automatic electric accompanist (U. S. Patent 1,938,584) designed by Martin Drexel, a German, has a microphone which picks up the tones of the musician (voice, fiddle, cornet, or what have you); and each tone actuates a mechanism which selects and gives forth a harmonious chord, loud or soft as the performer desires. Inasmuch as the apparatus generates a chord complementary to the musician's note, the effect is always harmonious, whether the performer is on or off key!

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Strident

Example: "*Strident* nationalism dismembers the five continents just when the march of invention bids fair to abolish space and turn the world into one vast suburb" (Godfrey Lias in Monitor Magazine Section, Feb. 7, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: sinister, vigorous, selfish, striking, stalking, shrill, cunning, dividing, disastrous.

Pronunciation: *Stri'-dent* (long *i*, clipped *e*).

Derivation: Our word is based on the Latin *stridere*, "to creak, rattle, grate," undoubtedly a word of imitative origin—the sound of the word corresponding to its meaning. Compare Greek *trizein*, "to creak." We use "strident" in the sense of "harsh-sounding; grating; shrill."

The cultured speaker does not allow his enthusiasm to make his voice strident.

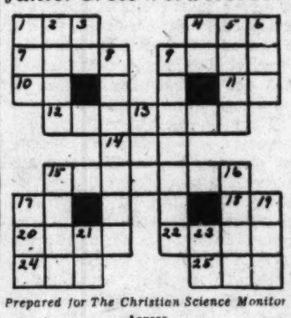
Notes and Queries

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" (J. C.) — Laurence Sterne (1713-1768) used this statement in his "Sentimental Journey." George Herbert (1593-1632) wrote in his "Jacula Prudentum": "To a close-shorn sheep God gives wind by measure." The earliest trace of the quotation, however, is found in Henri Estienne's "Prémices" (1594): "Dieu mésure le froid à la brebis tondue" "God measures the cold to the shorn lamb").

Hallowed (Mrs. H. M.)—According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, the word has two syllables, *hal'-ode*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Junior Cross-Word No. 102



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Condensed vapor.
4—Conducted.
7—Footless.
9—Front.
10—Prefix denoting again.
11—Upon.
12—Native lumps of precious metal.
14—Numbers (abbr.).
15—Not either.
17—Maiden loved by Zeus.
18—Noun suffix.
20—A kind of flat-bottomed boat.
22—River in Africa.
24—Some.
25—Stain.

Down

1—Distant.
2—Unclosed.
3—Depart.
4—Look!
5—God of love.
6—Lair.
8—Nobleness.
9—Revive.
13—Obtained.
15—Middle of the day.
16—Depend.
17—Mt. in northwestern Asia Minor.
19—Gold mound.
21—Railway (abbr.).
23—Suffix used with name of constellation in naming meteors.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Milk Bottle Container

A FATHER of a family, seeking activity, noticed that the dampness from the bottles of milk left a mark on the porch. This observation led to the construction of a portable wooden container with handle, in which the bottles of milk could be placed and easily carried to the kitchen; and in which the empty bottles could be put out on the porch at night.

Such containers are quickly made, can be sold for a small sum, and have proved very useful.

A. M. H.

Homemade Sauerkraut

SOME people who owned a little corner grocery store made barrels of sauerkraut every year and found it profitable. There are many people who do not want the bother of making their own kraut, but who prefer the homemade kind. The news that this particular corner grocery sold homemade sauerkraut traveled, and people from all parts of the city came to buy it.

Miss Catherine M.

Betty Bee

A Serious Charge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE was on trial. Her fate, and that of her mates, hung in the balance. If she were found guilty she would be banished from the neighborhood she had known from babyhood and loved so well. The charge was serious. It alleged that Betty and her sisters had stung the fruit in a neighbor's orchard and ruined the crop.

In the spring, when the fruit trees were in bloom, this same neighbor had welcomed the bees. They had been encouraged to extract nectar from the blossoms because, in their flight from flower to flower, they spead the pollen, a process necessary to insure good fruit. Now this fruit hung heavily on tree and vine. The owner insisted that the bees were damaging the ripening fruit to an extent that threatened the entire crop.

Betty's owner listened sympathetically to the complaint. He visited the orchard and vineyard and saw his bees—his bees—clustered on some of the fruit. He prized the friendship of his neighbor and intended to retain it, even to the extent of disposing of his bees.

The beekeeper pondered the matter. He knew that the juice from ripe fruit could be converted into honey by the bees as readily as nectar from the flowers, but he was sure that bees used their stingers for no such purpose.

Determined to find out, he hung some sound, ripe fruit in one of the hives. Each day he inspected it and found it untouched. On the fourth day, by way of experiment, he punctured the skin of the apple and pear and crushed two or three of the bunch of grapes that hung in the hive. Immediately the bees swarmed over the fruit extracting every last drop of juice. It looked like incriminating evidence—but wait!

(Don't miss Wednesday's installment!)

Daily Anecdote

But the Allies Won!

DURING the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Judge Douglas referred to the Republican party as the "allied army" and declared that he would deal with it "just as the Russians dealt with the allies at Sebastopol; that is, the Russians did not stop to inquire when they fired a broadside, whether it hit an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Turk."

Lincoln's reply was characteristically witty: "In that case, I beg he will indulge us while we suggest to him that those allies took Sebastopol."

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Codes Enough for All

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has signed 206 permanent codes under the NRA.

McGuffey's Readers

The now famous McGuffey readers were published continuously from 1836 to 1901.

"Afternoon Tea" Defined

Mark Twain once said, "Afternoon tea is an affront to luncheon and an insult to dinner."

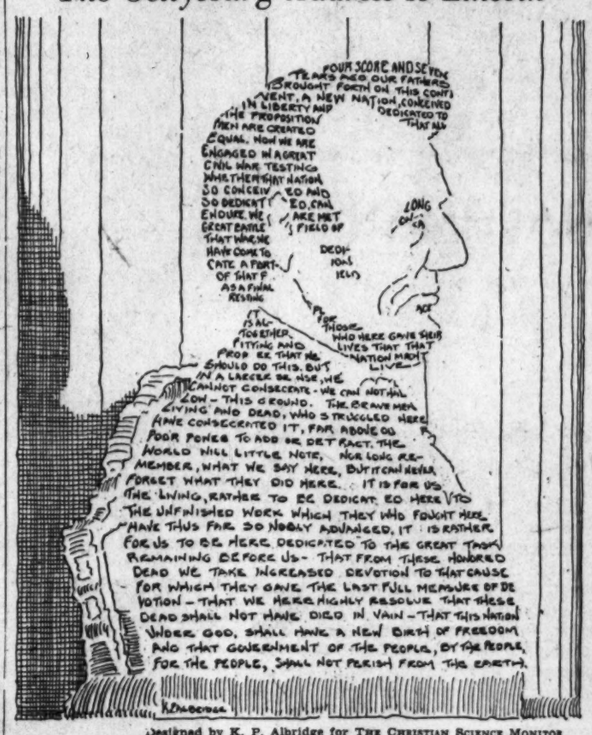
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HIM who desires what is enough, neither the raging sea disturbs, nor the vineyards smitten with hail, nor a disappointing farm.

—HORACE

The Gettysburg Address Is Lincoln


FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT, A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION, SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE FIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS. BUT IN A LARGER SENSE WE CANNOT DEDICATE — WE CANNOT CONSECRATE — WE CANNOT HALLOW — THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO STRUGGLED HERE HAVE CONSECRATED IT, FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE, NOR LONG REMEMBER, WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING, RATHER TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US — THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION — THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN — THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM — AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

Designed by K. P. Albridge for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Great Emancipator Put So Much of Himself Into Those Undying Words at Gettysburg, That the Artist Has Merged for Us the Words and the Man.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Backing Up to Go Forward

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a long freight train, and it stood upon a track, and it essayed to go forward, but it could not go. For the train was heavy, and the track was wet, and the wheels of the locomotive went round and round, neither did the sand enable them to grip the track. And I stood and watched it, and I wondered if it could make its Get-away. But the engineer was wise in his generation, and he backed up a few inches, and then quickly threw his lever ahead, and opened the throttle tolerably wide.

And the engine started ahead, and the first car started with it. And the second car felt the jerk a little later, and started also, and the third likewise. Then did all the cars fall in line, each one of them with a jerk and a change of its mind; and the engineer sat in his seat and whistled a quiet tune, for he had everything coming along fine.

Now what he had done was only this, that he gave unto himself the benefit of the fraction of an inch of slack that is between each car and its neighbor, so that he did not have to start the first car until the engine had gone ahead for the half of an inch, and the second car started not till the first was going. And each car gave unto him a little slack, and all the time the engine and the moving cars were gathering momentum. And by the time the last car started, it was with a jerk that overcame all its hesitation and then some.

Now there are plenty of good people who fail because they never learn this little trick. They undertake to start the Universe in the way it should go, and the Universe is Conservative. And they pull and puff and wear flat places on the rail, and get Nowhere. But the wise man learneth the value of a little slack in the Couplings, and even the wisdom of backing up a little that one may the more surely go Forward.

Two Pals

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although the Cut Betrays That the Picture Was Crumpled in the Mails, Two Such Pups Could Not Be Kept Off This Page, Nor Could Mrs. Clara Scidmore, Sanwich, Ont., Be Deprived of a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Interesting Photographs to the Feature Editor; But Be Sure to Mail Them Flat, Proteced by Cardboard. $1 is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publicaion.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Judas Iscariot

THE Judas who betrayed his Master is called "Iscariot" to distinguish him from about six other men of the same name who are also mentioned in the New Testament.

"Iscariot" is an Aramaic word meaning literally "man of Kerioth" (a town situated near Hebron in the south of Judah and mentioned in Joshua 15:25). Judas' father, Simon, is also called "Iscariot" (John 6:71 Revised Version), since Kerioth was evidently the home of the family.

It may be added that Judas was the only Judæan among the 12 Apostles, all the others coming from Galilee. It has been suggested that this may have been one cause of estrangement between him and the rest. The Judæans considered themselves a bit better than the Galileans.

In Lighter Vein

Customer (to butcher): "Those sausages you sent me had meat at one end and bread at the other."

Butcher: "Yes, ma'am; in these hard times it's difficult to make both ends meat."—*Pearson's.*

The Score

She (at concert): "What's that book the conductor keeps looking at?"

He: "That's the score of the overture."

She: "Oh, really; who's winning?"—*Arizona Kitty-Kat.*

That Funny Feeling

It was the eve of the party, and young Bobby was constantly thinking of joys to come.

"Oh, mum," he said, "I do feel so excited!"

"Excited, dear?" said his mother, realizing the cause. "What is excited?"

"Why," said the boy, "it's being in a hurry all over."—*Answers.*

Well Advertised

A speaker, engaged to lecture in a small town in the Midlands, arrived in the afternoon. The place seemed poorly provided with bills, and he thought he would find out if people knew anything about what was in store for them. He entered a grocer's shop.

"Good afternoon!" he said to the man behind the counter. "Any entertainment going on here tonight? Anything that will help me to while away an evening?"

The shopkeeper gazed at his interrogator, wiped his hands, and then replied, slowly: "Well, I expect there's going to be a lecture. I've been selling eggs all day."—*Tit-Bits.*

—London Opinion

Coalman (to young assistant): "Don't march in with it! Totter!"

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The national professional journalism fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, has 8000 members in its undergraduate and alumni chapters.

"The great object of a conscientious journalist," declared a speaker at the Manchester Guardian Centenary celebration, "is to make righteousness readable."

Inaccuracy, sensationalism, lack of interest in public welfare, cowardice, and inefficiency summarize the chief charges hurled at daily newspapers during the past decade. Newspapers are improving. Blessed be criticism—if it is constructive!

"Because of the importance of newspapers and periodicals to society and government, adequate preparation is as necessary for all persons who desire to engage in journalism as it is for those who intend to practice law or medicine," says Dr. John Henry MacCracken educator, publicist, associate director of the American Council on Education in "American Universities and Colleges," 1932. Reliable facts about colleges, departments and schools of journalism are contained in this 1000-page volume of recent information about education and educational institutions.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

One Good Turn Deserves Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

THE writer once was on a vacation trip in Estes Park, Colo., with a small dog as his immediate companion. In romping over rocks, through bushes, and into almost everything possible, the dog thoroughly enjoyed a new freedom, for he was accustomed to living in an apartment house.

One day the dog was attempting to dislodge several small burrs from the shaggy fur on his neck. Observing that the dog was not wholly successful in his efforts, the writer carefully removed each remaining burr, the dog standing perfectly still during the procedure to avoid interfering with the efforts. A few licks and several vigorous wags of his tail duly indicated the dog's "Thank you."

But that was not all. A few days later, while seated comfortably in a reclining chair, the writer noticed the dog "sniffing" around his knees and apparently picking at something with his teeth. Upon closer observation, it was seen that the dog was carefully picking burrs from the writer's knickers. The dog continued his work until the last burr was removed.

Certainly, that was returning one good deed for another; and more, because it illustrated what intelligence animals can display. Moreover, it has been a source of pleasure whenever recalled.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

246

One is quite apt to

waste a lot of unnec-

essary pity on the cross-

bill, said the professor

a pity that is not need-

ed. Perched on a pine

cone we see how effici-

ently they get get their

crossed bill into action

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

What They Say

And Seriously

"Woe to him who takes himself sentimentally." —*Oswald Spengler.*

Modesty

"In any case, modesty should be practiced in moderation."—*Heywood Broun.*

Now a Rain of Plenty

"We have plowed the furrow and planted the good seed; the hard beginning is over."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

A Problem of the First Magnitude

"The raising of the general level of commodity prices to a height more corresponding to an economic equilibrium and to the needs of debtors is, for the moment, the most important economic problem of the world and particularly of the United States." — *Gustav Cassel, noted economist.*

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: Many a weed can be traced back to the enthusiasm of perusing a garden seed catalogue.

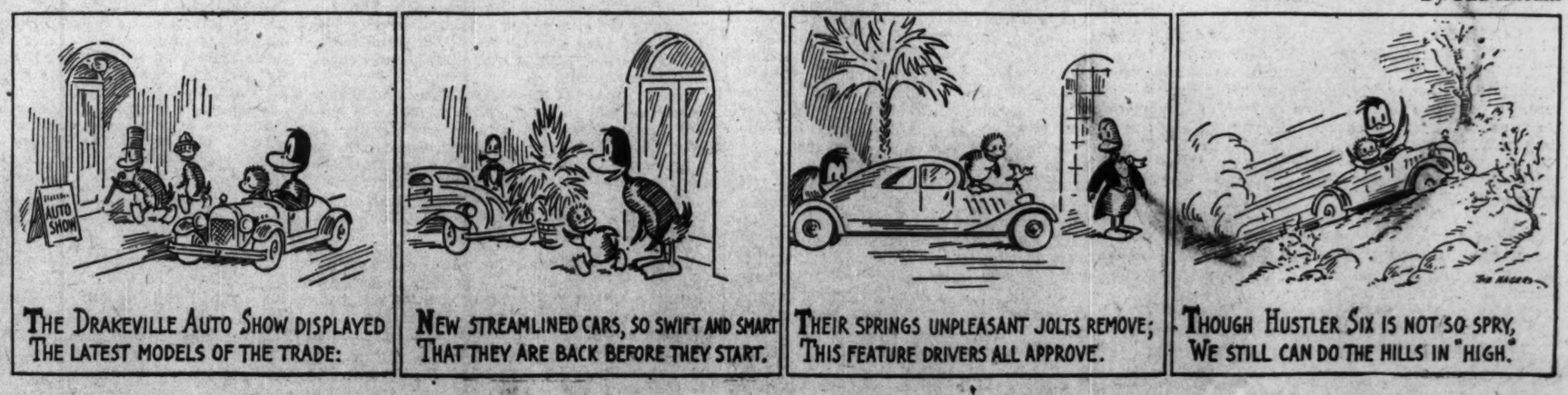
Punch: "A vegetarian diet is best for those who would be beautiful," we read. Well, it does not seem to have done much for the elephant.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: Flock of professors are experimenting with monkeys, trying to give them an education. It ought to be easy to get them to go through the higher branches.

Detroit Free Press: People who feel the need of a dictator always envisage him as dictating to somebody else.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville Auto Show*

By THE HAGERS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NEW STREAMLINED CARS, SO SWIFT AND SMART THAT THEY ARE BACK BEFORE THEY START.
THEIR SPRINGS UNPLEASANT JOLTS REMOVE; THIS FEATURE DRIVERS ALL APPROVE.
THOUGH HUSTLER SIX IS NOT SO SPRY, WE STILL CAN DO THE HILLS IN "HIGH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Stock Exchange Regulation

WHETHER they will commend themselves to the nation's judgment in their entirety or only in part, the bills filed Friday in Congress to place the stock exchanges of the United States under federal regulation must be recognized as a long step forward toward adequate reform of dubious financial and speculative practices.

The introduction of this legislation may not mean that disturbing speculation will be positively ended, but in the present temper of Congress it is altogether likely that operations which appear against the public interest will receive a quietus and that practices which in the words of the Roosevelt investigating committee "have shocked the conscience of the nation" will be made difficult or impossible.

Yet the proposed reforms, while far-reaching and in one or two respects drastic, are not of the nature to make true friends of the security markets stand aghast. They follow in a general way the recommendations of the Dickinson-Berle report made public nearly two weeks ago. The power of regulating the exchanges is placed squarely upon the Federal Trade Commission. The bills call for the elimination and punishment of wash sales, matched orders, manipulation of security prices and the spreading of rumors or misleading information calculated to affect prices; they raise the minimum margin requirements to 60 per cent, and short sales must pass the scrutiny of the commission.

Thus far, such changes would undoubtedly have the support of informed opinion. It is when one comes to the barring of pools, to prescribing of rules of business conduct, to the right of the Federal Trade Commission to have access at any time to all accounts, to the order that exchange members can borrow only from Reserve banks, to severe penalties for misleading information, and to several police regulations, that sharp debate may ensue. Pools have a malodorous name, but there are beneficent pools, such as the elder Morgan formed to support the market when panic was imminent and such as operated in the 1929 debacle, making a market when otherwise no bids for stocks at any price were obtainable. What shall be said for the market made by underwriters in the stocks which they have sold the public and in which the public has the right to expect a market? Without the support of a pool, the sale of such issues might be impossible.

While the present bills are the outcome of several months of senatorial investigation, it may fairly be said that they have been foreshadowed for years. In every year since 1928, investigations or demand for inquiries into market dealings were constantly being made in and out of Congress and at various times the New York Stock Exchange has instituted some ruling or prohibition aimed to disarm criticism. But the reforms initiated within the exchange seemed pitifully inadequate, until last summer when the governors bestirred themselves, taking the secrecy from pools and raising margin requirements. Even then the observer was left to feel that the exchange did not regard the protection of the public as so important a function as the furnishing of a "free market for securities."

Of course, these bills are not yet law. Such crudities as they may have will come in for calm discussion. Stock exchange spokesmen will have their day in court. The proposed laws are no repudiation of the generally high character of the service rendered by the majority of exchange firms. Given time for consideration and possible amendment the resulting enactments should protect brokers and customers alike from practices which familiarity or dulled consciences fail to recognize as inimical to public interest.

While the financial community may resent this probing by the federal finger into the speculative pie, they can take comfort in the thought that it will have no detrimental effect on the real value of stocks or bonds. Underlying values will tell as heretofore. But the period of "wild money" is on the wane. By and large, the public is glad of it.

Rediscovering Radio

IT OCCURS to the Occasional Listener that possibly much of America, like himself, has not been taking full advantage of its radio opportunities. An assiduous seeker after culture, he has been deploring the decline of the lyceum and the lecture course, only to find that they have, through the medium of the microphone and the receiving set, taken up their abode in his living room. This discovery was made quite by accident when, awaiting a specific program, he found himself listening to a résumé of the station's schedule for the following day. It held so much of interest that he was moved to undertake a bit of intensive research. He found, amid the welter of time signals, dance orchestras, revues, "hill billy" quartets and the rest of the variegated patchwork that goes to make up the nation's day on the air, most of those who were wont to grace the stage of the old Opera House on Friday nights. The lecturer on scientific subjects, the political analyst, the orator with his message of inspiration, the double mixed quartet, the string trio—he has succeeded in rediscovering them all, even to the Swiss bell ringers, and he is listening to them with the same keen appreciation as of old.

And, what is more, he has found that the great symphony orchestra and its vocal counterpart, the grand opera company, are grouped just behind the dial, and that talks on art and archæology, book reviews, religious services, travelogues, and even lessons in correct English and the foreign languages are at his fingertips. So the Occasional Listener has become the ex-Occasional Listener. He has installed, in his upstairs "den," an inexpensive but adequate receiving set, leaving free to the younger members of the family the more pretentious cabinet in the living room, and has mapped out for himself for what remains of the winter, not a reading course, but a "listening course."

The ex-Occasional Listener is convinced that many others have been deterred from making full use of their receiving sets by the unquestioned preponderance of programs which hold no appeal for the discriminating listener. The task of seeking out the worth-while offerings may seem a trifle arduous, but, as the ex-Occasional Listener points out, in the "good old days" of the lyceum it wasn't too much trouble to drive past the many places of less desirable entertainment in order to reach the lecture hall.

If This Be the Child Labor Case—

THE most profound and telling arguments that can be marshaled against the proposed federal child labor amendment are being ably offered in the present legislative hearing in Massachusetts.

Because Massachusetts is reputedly a liberal State, whose action will probably have an important bearing on the decisions of other states, and because in this Commonwealth opposition to the amendment is being led by men of the scholarly eminence of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, every conceivable objection to ratification will be fully presented.

Led by Dr. Lowell, opponents of the amendment in Massachusetts have developed one paramount attack. They contend that the wording of the amendment gives to Congress powers so broad and unqualified that they could be employed as the basis for an unwarranted invasion of the home, for the establishment of a nation-wide conscription of youth and for federal dictation relative to the education and upbringing of the child.

But even the able presentation of these possible dangers by Dr. Lowell could not make them appear sensible barriers to the enactment of an amendment that promises an end to that travesty of civilization, child exploitation. Even Dr. Lowell could not make it seem probable that Congress, composed of men keenly alert to the political consequences of their acts, would go to such utterly fantastic lengths as he and his colleagues envisage.

Moreover, this argument ignores the fact that even if Congress should prove so bereft of its good sense as to affront the homes of the nation by some thoroughly absurd legislation, there would still remain the Constitution and its stalwart guardian, the Supreme Court. Should Congress make use of its powers under the amendment to forbid Johnny doing the chores around the house, we may be fairly sure the Supreme Court would hold that the amendment was not so broad as to supersede those provisions of the Constitution and Bill of Rights which guarantee the rights of people to be secure in their persons, homes and property.

Another telling answer for the pragmatist to Dr. Lowell's apprehensions is the fact that Congress in the two instances when it did pass child labor laws, later annulled by the courts, drafted statutes far more moderate than those of the states.

Let the nation mark well the inherent weakness of the case presented in Massachusetts under the leadership of one of America's most eminent scholars, and, heartened, march on fearlessly to the enactment of still more humane social legislation.

Liquor and Learning

EVERY pay check has its human history. It is not merely a wisp of paper; rather is it a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand hearts put together. Drama of struggle, persistence, anxiety, ambition, greed, deceit and sacrifice may be behind it. Because a salary has its career, some people are curious as to what sort of a character they may find in their envelope.

Hitherto the school-teachers have never questioned their income, except as to when it was going to come. Now, however, in various parts of the country rises a cry to pay the teachers in part with the new liquor revenue. The school board in one of America's largest cities, for instance, has demanded liquor money for the schools. Cash from alcohol has become a state educational issue.

This particular bonanza appeals to some desperate teachers. It finds others hostile. As they might sketch it, the picture back of the alcohol-aided pay check may be this:

The barkeeper serving his drinks across the mahogany bar feels he is doing a good turn to society after all, for he is helping the dear little school children. The saloonkeeper as he orders a new lot of sawdust for the barroom floor reflects that those who will tread it will be paying school taxes. The "bouncer" as he hustles a noisy "bum" into the alley cheerfully considers that he is aiding education. The brewer as he views his carloads of beer dispatched to many cities contemplates that he is dispensing learning by the wholesale. The distiller as he sends forth his cases of whisky ponders lugubriously, like the Walrus and the Carpenter, how many tender young things he is turning to the higher things. The drunken husband lurching back to his pitifully bare home argues in defense, "I've no money for the kids' clothes or food, but I've paid their teacher's salary."

Making schools and saloons partners seems much like a new attempt to give liquor respectability. The dodge of tying the bad to the good is an ancient one. Prize fights, horse races and lotteries from time to time hook themselves with charity to gain standing.

Whatever liquor touches it discredits. The public schools, their teachers and their pupils stand too high to be made team mates of intoxication. Teachers' pay checks should not be tainted with the smell of the beer keg and whisky bottle. Teachers have earned, and the Government should give them, a square, prompt and clean pay check. When the teacher spends her salary, she should have no misgivings as to where it came from.

An Outspoken British Bank

COURAGEOUS and timely is the statement by the Westminster Bank, Ltd., that "the creditor class as a whole may rightly be regarded as having benefited from the depression." The Westminster Bank has done well to call attention in its current Monthly Review to this too-often-forgotten fact. The lender is naturally ready at the same time to accept as a matter of course such unearned increment as accrues from enhanced purchasing value of money, and to complain where this value falls.

A reminder by such a great creditor institution that the lender has upon the whole benefited from the world slump has therefore been needed. Such reminder is courageous because it suggests that the interests for which bankers stand have a margin of advantage upon which a call may rightly be made in a crisis like the present where all classes of the community have to contribute according to ability for the common good.

It is timely because it answers the commonest complaint that is made against President Roosevelt's policy of depreciating the dollar. This complaint is that such depreciation bears disproportionately upon the lender by writing down of indebtedness everywhere. If creditors on the whole had been hit by the slump as severely as their debtors the complaint might have been justified. As it is, the Westminster Bank's statement goes far toward showing that the contrary is the case.

It is true that the creditor has big losses, caused by defaulting debtors, to take into his account. But the Westminster Bank has not forgotten this. It quotes authoritative figures which place this loss in 1932 in the case of British bondholders who have lent money abroad, at 8 per cent of their total overseas investments. The loss was probably larger in 1933. But this consideration has not changed the conclusion at which the Westminster Bank has arrived.

It is a finding calculated to attach the same halo to Mr. Roosevelt's Administration as appertained to that of the ancient Romans, whose instruction to their warriors, and also no doubt to their tax-gatherers, was, *"Parcere subjectis, debellare superbos"*; in other words, to "make hay only where the grass stands thick."

The Casual Day

Survivals

There are a few old-fashioned folk
Who think the time is coming
When life will hinge completely
On the modern art of plumbing.

When fireside joys within our homes
Will be a quaint mirage
And every house, both great and small
Mere adjunct to garage!

When that day comes I hope and pray
Some antiquarian millionaire
Will start a human game preserve
And park old-fashioned people there!

E. E. C. S.

AS A. A. MILNE might say, "Now we are twenty-one." That is the mental age with which a Columbia instructor has credited us movie fans. This honor was done us at a conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, held the other day in New York. We *should* be pleased. And would be, if only the movie makers would let us be our age. We're quite grown up, if you please, ma'am, "but nobody treats us that way."

* * *

At any rate not often enough to impress us with the responsibilities and privileges of mental majority. Of course we've had one "Disraeli" and been promised another, with Disraeli Arliss himself presenting Victoria with the beginning of Britain's Indian problem. And for a while they let us look at "Broken Lullaby," taking it away quickly lest we children should begin to whine for the jam pots of Hollywood, or for the silliness of Durante instead of the more tragic silliness of war. There was "Cavalcade" and "Henry VIII," and latest but not least "Little Women"—as fresh as the breeze that blew through Jo's window on the night she decided to try her literary wings in New York.

* * *

The few pictures of such standard have been exceptions that should prove this rule: It is not just because they are morons that people go to the movies.

Some movie makers may say that good pictures are not good for the box office. To most of these gentlemen one might justifiably reply, Have you tried them? It is conceivable a few excellent films might fail to net big profits. It is not conceivable that the standard of motion pictures could be raised only at the producers' expense.

* * *

And now that we are twenty-one it is supposed we can get along with less censorship. That's a matter on which a casual opinion should not be uttered. But there's no harm, and just a little fun, in seeing what goes on in the minds of some opponents of censorship.

One who spoke at the National Board of Review conference said that "possibly" there was a sinister significance at the root of early attempts at censorship—"the desire of the privileged class to control amusement and ideas, very similar to the motive behind the effort to stifle the printing press. Books sent out among the masses might prove dangerous; the masses might become educated."

* * *

We may be twenty-one, but we are still so dense as not to see how the printing press analogy applies to the films as we know them. We are modestly pleased to hear of our mental advance. We are not so modest as to attribute it to our faithful devotion to the economical matinée.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Danger in a Forced Adjournment of Congress—Bonds and Their Victims

SPEAKER RAINEY and Representative Byrns, the majority leader in the House, express the hope, which seems too sanguine, that they can so expedite the business of the House of Representatives that adjournment by May 1 will be possible. The assertion is made that the President is very insistent upon adjournment at that time, believing that with Congress out of the way he can press his various plans for reorganization and reconstruction with less embarrassment and perhaps with more success.

Apparently the early adjournment set is to be attained by the postponement of certain legislation which had been thought to be part of the presidential program. It is frankly asserted that the World Court treaty is to be allowed to go by the board. Although the President, like his last four predecessors in office, his party, and the opposition party, stands for the ratification of the World Court treaty, a very small handful of men in the Senate have strength enough under the rules to make discussion of that ratification a matter involving prolonged delay. Apparently at this time Mr. Roosevelt thinks it would be wiser to sacrifice this almost universally demanded legislation than to risk having Congress on his hands after May. Perhaps he may be right.

The thorough and speedy test of his program for reconstruction and reformation of financial and industrial conditions is of more immediate importance than the entrance of the United States into the World Court. If the working out of his program is to be facilitated by dropping all nonessentials, sending Congress home, and pursuing the direct and unhampered path of the dictator, it is probably best for the country that that course should be followed. Even friends of the World Court will admit that the present excuse for delay is at least a little more plausible than those which have from time to time resulted in postponement of action.

There is, however, a limit to the patience of the advocates of this basic and fundamental step for the maintenance of intelligent and harmonious relations between nations, and only the feeling that, like many other doubtful policies, this one is justified by an emergency will keep the advocates of the Court quiet.

* * *

It is related of Jay Gould at the time when that wizard of Wall Street was coöperating with Commodore Jim Fiske to use the Erie Railway as a mechanism with which to extort money from the pockets of the people, that he was watching a printing press turn out in large quantities Erie bonds which had no legal justification for their issuance nor any particular security back of them. His partner in this particular enterprise turned to him with some remark about the speed of the press to which Mr. Gould responded: "It can't go too fast; the American people are mighty partial to bonds."

It would seem that not the American people only, but people of all nations where there is a surplus of capital seeking investment, have in the past turned to bonds with an almost childlike faith in their unshakable worth. Far be it from me to comment upon the millions of dollars in bonds quite lawfully issued in the United States on skyscrapers, hotels, theaters, and other enterprises, now bankrupt. But the subject of bonds in their relation to the criminal activities of certain promoters has a fascination that ought to lead some one of the sensational historians of present-day conditions to write a book about it.

Just now Paris is enjoying a small form of *émeute* because a gentleman named Stavisky had the brilliant idea of starting a pawnshop and issuing bonds against the articles deposited. Fundamentally the idea was all right, but he took slight liberties with it by issuing a bond for 10,000 francs and noting it on the stub as for 100 francs, so that the first thing inquiring financiers knew he had outstanding some $30,000,000 worth of bonds of which only about $300,000 worth were recorded. The smaller sum represented the value of the securities; the larger sum largely the profits, from which, of course, had to be deducted monies he had paid for political and other protection. Stavisky settled the matter so far as he was concerned by a bullet through his brain.

Not very long before a gentleman named Kreuger did some extraordinary things of a sort vulgarly termed forgery with bonds, and after reducing some honorable banking houses to the verge of complete collapse, and ruining widows and orphans all over the world, likewise found surcease from his surrow in a leaden bullet. In an English jail a gentleman named Hatry is serving a long sentence for liberties he took with bonds. He is housed and fed by the state, but some of his victims lack either shelter or food. Our own Mr. Insull, now verging on ejection from Greece, contributed to the collections of curious documents in American safety deposit boxes a large quantity of bonds which were not fraudulent, but which are worthless.

Perhaps most picturesque of all the gentlemen who in the last decade have led short and merry lives as promoters of bond issues was the Belgian, Mr. Lowenstein, who, crossing the Channel by air in the face of much the same sort of financial disaster as confronts Mr. Insull, concluded the simplest matter was to step out into space 4000 feet above the water. It may be said that his drop, spectacular as it was, was quite equaled by the fall in the price of his securities, when the end became known.

There is crying need for a careful and accurate study of the extent to which investors in all parts of the world have been victimized by financial wizards of this type. Nor should the study be confined to the records of bonds put out by men who were either crooks at the outset, or were forced into criminal acts by the pressure of financial adversity. It is not improbable that the actual financial loss and personal suffering caused by the issuance of bonds perfectly honest in purpose but wholly unjustifiable from a financial viewpoint, is greater than that caused by the actual dishonesty of men of the Kreuger or Stavisky type.

Winter of the "Good Old Days"

PERSISTENT efforts of Old Man Winter to prove this year that he is still in the running, with plenty of old-time vigor, brings to mind a day in the country during one of the "good old-fashioned winters of long ago." A cozy farmhouse nestled among the hills of Corntassel in Frankshire County. Deep mantles of snow covered the forests and hilltops and sloping meadows, bright in the sunshine. Within the home, then in its second century, a big log blazed in the capacious fireplace, sending warmth and cheer to every corner of the great living room.

Curiosity impelled me to take a glance at the thermometer in the north doorway. It registered 15 degrees below zero, unusual even there, and this figure caused me to call my good lady to the door to see what she might never see again. At this moment our host, sturdy Deacon Hubbard, came upon the scene, and noting the subject of interest, said, "I remember when my father bought that thermometer at the Deacon Springer sale."

That evening the matter was again taken up. Old account books of the father, who was village carpenter, were hunted up, and their scrutiny begun. "Two days with boy." "I was the boy"—interpolated the reader, "on the Hastings place," and the moderate price followed. "Today, the Bartlett barn raising," and this entry recalled those old community efforts, when all the farmers gathered to give free service in a matter too large for one group to handle—the assembling of the huge and heavy frame of the barn. The men swarmed like monkeys along the beams and trusses and every farmer gave his best effort and skill toward a perfect job. And the women did their duty in dispensing doughnuts and cider to the perspiring workmen. These occasions have gone into history, for today a caterpillar derrick backs to the scene and performs its monotonous labors. Community helpfulness and picturesqueness alike have gone.

Then down a list of services to his townsmen, mostly deacons, in that churchly age, the incidents ran to an entry, "At Deacon Springer's sale, bought chest, clock and thermometer." The date was given—the thermometer had been placed in the doorway just fifty years that day. Since then thirty-five years have gone on, and the old thermometer still does its duty. What a tribute to the quality and permanence of some of the older things.

Since that day of 15 below, winters have come and gone. With the habit of scanning only the things of today, citizens have said, "The old-fashioned winter is no more." But this year, with deeply piled snow, even in city streets, thermometer at 17 degrees below in Metropolitan Boston and continued zero weather here and the country over, we realize that winter is still real.

The popular view is not a new one, hardly any views are. The Hindus of the time of Buddha, 400 years before the Christian era, bewailed the good old days of their grandfathers, when one could get so many more miskals of rice for a tical, and now, 2500 years later, we are setting forth the same ideas. And again the old Romans noted that "the rich are getting richer and the poor, poorer," the theme of a good many arguments of today.

At all events the winter problem is fairly well understood by natural scientists. The Connecticut Academy of Sciences, one of the older institutions of its kind in the country, had for one of its special foundation problems, "Is the weather changing?" its findings being negative, while observatories in Europe find no appreciable change in a couple of hundred years.

It is true that nature does move in great cycles, but the span of man's observation seldom can bridge a sensible change.

J. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This Is Also Kosciuszko Day

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans today once more honor the birthday of a great man. Today, also, but in another part of the world, Poles honor an equally great man. The Polish-Americans in the United States honor the birthday of both these men. Some call Kosciuszko the Polish hero; some call him the American one; while still others call him the hero of two continents.

By a strange coincidence, the two men have been known for their purity of heart and a peerless character that has become proverbial. And, what is still more striking, both became champions of the freedom of an enslaved race; Kosciuszko by bequeathing his American estate to the cause of freeing the Negroes of the South and for their education; Lincoln by openly declaring his championship of the black man's freedom in his now famous Proclamation of Emancipation.

The great American emancipator and the Polish hero were also both distinguished for their exceptional sympathy for the common man, for their high conception of the quality of man, and of the application of the principles of democracy to everyday life. Kosciuszko wrote a document which may be compared to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; it was his will, which he left with his friend, Thomas Jefferson.

BRONISLAUS GLIWA, Secretary,
New York City. THE PULASKI SOCIETY.

Sawing Off the Limb

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

E. L. Gaines' letter in the Monitor may read well for those who cannot do mental arithmetic, but to citizens like myself, for instance, with an income of less than $5000 a year, the direct result would be for me to discharge two men who are partly supported by my wages, and cut down all expenses by buying less from trades people, who are already crippled by their other customers being obliged to cut their monthly bills, and in turn forced to discharge some of their employees.

This proposed tax on the larger incomes would be even more disastrous, for the number of work people discharged, and accounts cut, would throw more men into the ranks of the unemployed, and instead of helping them to keep their places as needed citizens, would make them objects of charity.

Considering that trade in many cases is dying on its feet, so to speak, because people have less money to spend, it is difficult to see how taking away such a large per cent of their income that they are obliged to put men out of work, and ruin trades people, will help the situation, especially when prices are to be raised.

This is not merely a personal view of what more taxes on income would mean in the concrete to the average citizen, but it is the opinion of hundreds of thousands of citizens, who think that reduction of spending power is not the answer—but rather like sitting on the end of the apple bough and sawing one's self off.

G. L. F.
Rye, N. Y.

Teaching at Fault

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"United States spending $300,000,000 for new fighting ships, with schools closing for lack of funds—is this a sign of madness, or what?" (The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 16, 1934). A sign the schools have been teaching the wrong thing about fighting.

C. D. PRESTON.
Erie, Penna.